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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 9.— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 12. 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

Sequel To Effacing House Numbers For Census Purposes.

"OLD SCENES" NEAR CONGRESS HOUSE RECALLED.

An active boycott campaign of the forthcoming Government of India Census was inaugurated in Bombay by the local "War Council" on Sunday evening.

Simultaneously in various parts of the city the Congress organised demonstrations meant to convey the determination of the people to have nothing to do with the Census.

Members of the twentieth "War Council" initiated the movement by offering Satyagraha in front of the "Congress House" at Girgaum Back Road which is now in the possession of the police.

The Satyagraha consisted of rubbing the special numbers given by the Municipality to the "Congress House" and adjoining buildings for the purposes of Census.

"WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

These activities culminated in the arrest of four members of the "War Council." Sjt. J. C. Maitra, the President was arrested while actually effacing the number "117" marked on the wall of the "Congress House."

The arrested persons were:—

Sjt. J. C. Maitra, President,

Sjt. Kantilal G. Parekh, Vice-President.

Sjt. Mohanlal Thakkar, Editor, "Congress Bulletin" and

Sjt. T. Belgamwalla, Secretary

Thousands of persons witnessed the Satyagraha and cheered the "War Council" members as they were placed under arrest and removed to the Esplanade lock-up.

"OLD SCENES" RECALLED.

For the first time after the seizure of the "Congress House" by the police had such immense crowds gathered on the Girgaum Back Road. Alluding to this a prominent Congressman feelingly recalled "Old times" when the "Congress House" was pulsating with life and the Girgaum Back Road was being frequented by large number of people during all hours of the day and night.

After the Satyagraha the crowds dispersed peacefully and there was no occasion for 'lathi' charges.

There were similar demonstrations at Bhuleshwar which resulted in the arrest of Sjt. Shivlal Patva, the Dictator of the "C" Ward Congress Committee.

The "Census Boycott Day" was observed by the "D" Ward Congress Committee by taking out a procession which started from Chowpaty and paraded the city streets. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta led the procession. The processionists raised slogans of "Boycott Census" all along the route. The police did not interfere with the procession.

The Census takes place throughout India on February 26.

20 ARRESTS.

The demonstrations in connection wih the "Census Boycott Day" were widespread. During the evening in all 20 persons were arrested by the police mostly for offences of wiping out Census numbers from the walls of houses. Sjt. Patkar, Secretary of the "D" Ward is among the arrested.

Apart from the arrest of four "War Council" members the police also arrested the following persons:—

1 volunteer at "Congress House."
5 volunteers at Babulnath Road.
1 volunteer at Agripada.
2 volunteers at Mahim.
2 volunteers at Lalbaug.
3 volunteers at Nagpada and one more volunteer at Palton Road.

BHULESHWAR 'DICTATOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Sjt. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa, "Dictator" of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee, was arrested on Sunday evening at 6 p.m. at Kharakuwa, Zaveri Bazar, after he had rubbed out the house numbers. He with 20 volunteers and with "C" Ward Committee members came to Kharakuwa from Champagali in a procession and punctually at 6 p.m. at the appointed hour read the Census Boycott Bulletin and amidst the cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" rubbed the house numbers. After performing the ceremony Mr. Patwa followed by the volunteers returning to Champagali when they were arrested just near the Lakhmidas Market by Inspector Gole. Mr. Patwa was taken to the Esplanade police lock-up.

NEW "DICTATOR".

Mr. Virjlal Jamnadas Gandhi has been appointed new "Dictator" of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee in place of Mr. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa.

Mr. Babu Bhikha while trying to rub the numbers on a house near Police Chowki, Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, has been arrested this evening.

"F" WARD "DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

Sjt. M. S. Jadhav, the "Dictator" of "F" ward was arrested on Sunday evening near Poibavdi while carrying out the Congress programme of rubbing out the house numbers of the locality. Another Kaloo Hiru was also arrested near Poibavdi in the same connection.

AKALI DAL VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

While rubbing the Census numbers a member of the Akali Dal, Mr. Chanda Singh, was arrested and taken to police custody at about 6 p.m. on Sunday.

POLICE DISPERSE PUBLIC MEETING IN KARACHI BY LATHI CHARGES.

Number Of Persons Injured; Woman "Dictator" And Others Arrested.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

The Congress adherents attempted to hold a meeting this evening at Rambagh Recreation ground but were prevented from doing so by a strong force of police. Several thousands of people then formed a procession and at Nanakwara Street, near the City Magistrate's Court they were ordered to disperse.

LATHI CHARGES.

Mounted police and extra foot police were requisitioned and three 'lathi' charges took place between 6 and 7 p.m. So far 20 have been seriously injured and removed to hospital. Twenty women demonstrators have been arrested, including the new woman "Dictator" of the Karachi Congress Committee who squatted on the ground and refused to disperse.—A. P.

—:o:—

School For Migrated Peasants Children

(From A Correspondent.)

KAIRA, Jan. 9.

For the benefit of the children of the migrated peasants residing at Bochasan in the Kaira District, a school is opened by Shrimati Bhaktilakshmi Gopaldas Desai, the "Dictator" of Kaira, in which a department for industry is specially provided.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

All Executive Members Arrested

OLD MAN OF 65.

TANGAIL, Jan. 11.

The police raided the Congress Office, arrested all the volunteers found there and removed articles including their cooking utensils. Thereafter they arrested Dr. Sasi Mohan Tarafdar, Sjt. Rameshwar Chakravarti, an old man of 65, Sjt. Mohini Mohan, Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Tangail Congress Committee, and Sjt. Sachindra Nath Biswas from their respective places of residence.—A. P.

Police Raid Girls' School.

—:o:—

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 11.

The police raided the boarding house attached to and situated within the compound of Vidyamoyee Girls' English High School, a Government institution, and searched the belongings of Maya Day Gupta of Barisal, who is a student of the institution and resides there. Certain correspondence and books, the nature of which is unknown, were seized. The belongings of another girl, a student of the school residing with her father who is a member of the local Bar, were also searched. Nothing was seized, but police went through series of correspondence in the name of the girl.—A. P.

Hunger-Strike In Khandwa.

—:o:—

FORCED FEEDING.

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDVA, Jan. 8.

It is rumoured that all the political prisoners in Khandwa Sub-Jail have gone on hunger-strike from the 4th instant. The reason is that they do not get the proper kind of food. It is also understood that Sjt. Puramchand Ranka is being fed forcibly by the jail authorities. He had lost more than 40 lbs. in weight.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED AT 15 DIFFERENT PLACES

—:o:—

Picketing Activities In Kathiawar.

(From a Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 8.

The foreign cloth boycott movement is vigorously carried on in Kathiawar. Various institutions are responsible for the good results. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal is one such agency and its working committee includes prominent workers like Sjts. Manilal Kothary and Fulchand Kasturchand Shah. The Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal is another impootant Mandal. It stands to the credit of this Mandal that under its auspices foreign cloth has been sealed at the following fifteen places viz:—(1) Botad; (2) Amreli; (3) Mahuva; (4) Kundla; (5) Jasdan; (6) Vinchhia; (7) Gadhada; (8) Lilia; (9) Chuda; (10) Dhari; (11) Chalala (12) Paliad; (13) Lathidad; (14) Kariani; (15) Lakhanka.

Recently a batch of 20 volunteers headed by Mr. Satubhai, who was recently released from the Thana Jail has been sent to Porbandar by the Mandal. The cloth merchants are apathetic, negotiations are carried on. It is hoped some settlement will be arrived at within a week. Mr. Mankad, one of the local leaders is the head of the local picketing Mandal. The public is very sympatheic.

A meeting of the cloth merchants was convened in Lakhtar. An appeal was made to them to get their foreign cloth sealed. But it seems picketing will be essential. The Mandal hopes to take up Lakhtar very soon.

Lord Irwin And Irwin Leave For Calcutta.

—:o:—

SHILLONG, Jan. 11.

Their Excellencies Lord and Ladv Irwin accompanied by personal staff, left for Calcutta this afternoon.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR THIRD TIME.

—:o:—

Khurshed Ben's Part In Civil Disobedience Movement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

For third time within the last eight months Miss Khurshed Ben, grand daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji has been arrested to-day at Saroda village in Dholka Taluka where she was touring charges against her are not yet known but she would be removed to Dholka for trial.

The local Vanar Sena took out a procession this evening with kites tied to bamboo staves, crying "boycott Kites". The procession terminated on the river bank, where a bonfire of kites was made.

30 "RED SHIRTS" ARRESTED IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

Picketing by "Red Shirts" continues in Charsadda. Thirty volunteers are stated to have been arrested there to-day. Additional police from Peshawar have been drafted to Charsadda as a precautionary measure.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD IN ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

Unconfirmed report received here states that the police were compelled to fire on a crowd which attempted to rescue two persons arrested by the police at a Congress meeting in Kallanpur Tehsil, Allahabad District. Two or three persons are injured, one of them is brought into Congress Hospital in Swaraj Bhawan.

Sir William Birdwood's New Job?

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The possibility of Sir William Birdwood being appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police is envisaged by the "Weekly Dispatch". The paper says that as a result of indisposition of Lord Byng, there is strong feeling in Police circles that his resignation is not far distant and that Sir W. Birdwood will be a popular candidate for the post.—Reuter.

LANDSLIDE AT GUAYAQUIL

20 Persons Rescued

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 11.

New York.—According to a messagt from Guayaquil, twenty persons who were buried in a landslide have been rescued. It transpires that the victims were not train passengers, but track workers who were endeavouring to clear in strech of line obstructed by earlier landslide.—Reuter.

170 FATALITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Landslide Engulf Train

LONDON, Jan. 10.

New York.—A message from Guayaquil says that 170 fatalities are reported to have occurred as a result of the landslide, which engulfed a train in Huigra district.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SEAPLANE SINKS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Rio De Janeiro.—The seaplane which came down on sea during the trans-Atlantic flight of Balbos planes and was towed into the harbour of Fernando Noronha by an Italian warship, capsized and sank while attempting to take off engulfed a train in Huigra for Port Natal. The crew of the plane were saved.—Reuter.

Shillong, Jan. 11.—His Excellency the Governor of Assam and personal staff left this afternoon for tour in North Assam.—A. P.

BOMBS ON THEIR BRAINS.

—:o:—

Delhi Police And False Alarms

ALL VEHICULAR TRAFFIC SUSPENDED FOR SOME TIME.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Slight excitement was noticed at Connaught Place late this evening when the police stopped all vehicular traffic, inspected passengers and also noted down the numbers of cars and tongas that were proceeding towards the city from New Delhi. It is understood that loud reports were heard at Sonari Bagh which are suspected to be of bomb. Details are, however, lacking.

Enquiries show that police precaution at Connaught Place was as a result of the report of attempted firing on the Central Camp near Sonari Bagh and it later turned out to be false alarm.—A. P.

FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE.

—:o:—

Government Appoint A Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The following communique has been issued:—The Government of India have decided with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government to submit the existing system of tribal control and defence against tribal risings on the North-West Frontier to scrutiny by a small and authoritative committee with the object of determining how far principles underlying the present methods are justified and to what extent they should be approved for future retention and development.

The terms of reference which have been made as comprehensive as possible include consideration of the whole question of tribal allowances and political control etc., strength, disposition, organisation, co-ordination and mutual relations of the various categories of civil armed forces, Royal Force and regular army. It will be duty of the committee to submit recommendations for the reduction of expenditure where possible and for preventing the accumulation of military or quasi-military expenditure on the border administration and defence.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following members have been selected to serve on the Committee: President: Mr. E. B. Howell, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Members: Air Marshall Sir W. G. H. Salmond, Major General S. F. Muspratt and A. C. Bodenoch. The Committee will assemble in Peshawar about January 25th and their enquiries are expected to occupy two months.—A. P.

ANDHRA CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

Congressman Dies In Jail

MADRAS, January 10.

Mr. Yakub Hussan has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council recommending Government to cancel orders passed by them prohibiting co-operative societies from taking part in manufacture and sale of Khaddar.

Eleven volunteers were noticed picketing in the Godown Street this afternoon but no arrest was reported.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION. MEETS.

A meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee which has been already declared an unlawful association by Government was held yesterday, Mr. Nageswar Rao, presiding. The meeting dispersed, it is stated, after transacting the business for which it was convened.

JAILED CONGRESSMAN DIES.

Cunniah, a congress worker undergoing imprisonment in Madura District Jail, is reported to have died yesterday of fever.—A. P.

A FORT NIGHT IN GUJERAT

WHAT PERSONAL INVESTIGATION REVEALED.

(By Father Elwin, Christa Seva Sangh, Poona.)

I was recently invited to visit Gujerat and see for myself how far there was any truth in the allegations of terrorism on the part of Government in this district. I spent a fortnight in Gujerat, visiting over sixty villages in five talukas, Anand, Nadiad, Borsad, Bardoli and I went, not as politician but simply as a Christian Priest, whose duty is to humanity. I did not go as a representative of my society, the Christa Seva Sangha, which is not committed to my conclusions, and which as a purely religious body has no political opinions other than those which justice and humanity dictate.

Our party for the first two tours consisted of a ex-Minister of Bombay Government, an Indian scholar who holds the Ph. D. of Margurg University, and a number of friends who have an intimate knowledge of the district. We we were led by Mr. Amrilal Thakkar, a devoted social worker, a man of noble—indeed of saintly—life.

I stress this to show that our party was a responsible one. We took the utmost care to discover the truth of the stories we heard, examining and cross-examining many witnesses, usually in the presence of the whole village, which made immediate protest if ever any mistake of fact was given. The villagers told their stories quietly and simply, and we were often able to get confirmation of what they said. They impressed us all by their simple honesty. There did not seem to be any desire to make capital out of their misfortunes: indeed, in the emigration camps they refused to admit their hardships. Sometimes, they were even unwilling to say anything, for fear that I might be an agent of Government. Nor was there any attempt at propaganda by my companions. I was not taken only to certain "select" villages, but I saw several where the people were willing to pay their taxes, and others in which they had yielded under pressure. The weakness as well as the strength of the Movement was frankly admitted. No one who knew my companions could suspect them of either exaggerating or concealing facts. They were men devoted to the ideal of truth which Gandhiji has held aloft as the guide and inspiration of all life: and they realised that exaggerated stories, which could easily be disproved, did the greatest harm to the National Movement. I claim indeed that what I am now to relate may be accepted as an accurate account of actual facts. I shall begin with a description of what I saw in the Anand and Nadiad Talukas, dividing what I have to say under different heads.

IN NADIAD AND ANAND.

The Nadiad and Anand Talukas lie to the South of the city of Ahmedabad and are bordered on one side by the territory of the Gaekwad of Baroda. The No-Tax Campaign has recently started in this district; and Government has taken strong measures to counter it, by general propaganda by the ordinary processes of attachment, by giving extraordinary powers to Revenue Officers, and—it is alleged—by a policy of terrorism and repression—Many of these allegations to my great regret—for I am an Englishman who is a real lover of the country of his birth—I found to be true, as the following record will indicate.

1. Allegations of Beating and Insult.

We examined witnesses in the villages of Salun, Piplav, Ajarpur and Thamna, the town of Nadiad, and emigrants in three camps in Baroda Territory, and found over-whelming and consistent evidence of severe beating and the grossest insult and abuse. This was all done by Indian officials, but the British officials cannot be exempted from responsibility, as a word from higher authority could stop most of the abuses.

I select the following examples out of 40 pages of notes.

At Salun, I saw an elderly man in a most distressing condition; one of his ribs was damaged; he was terribly bruised, weak and exhausted, coughing and vomiting. He had refused to pay his land revenue. On the morning of November 26th the police came to his field demanded the tax, and then gave him a severe beating on the charge that a stolen safe was hidden in his hay-stack. Four neighbours who refused to help in the removal of the hay-stack were beaten also. He was taken to the police lock-up, but his condition became so alarming that he was sent back at midnight to his relations.

At Piplav, we talked with a fine old man of 65 years, who was given two slaps on the face by the Sub-Inspector himself. We were told how an attachment party beat the leading men of the village, using unprintable language. The police said, "You .....if you won't give the tax by our orders you will have to give it by force." The older men are naturally very sensitive to insult and beating, especially in the presence of others and their women-folk. They dare not face the lathi, though they are not afraid of anything else.

We visited three of the camps in Baroda Territory. In every case, the Hijrat (Migration) from British India had taken place following a police raid, with lathi charges and indiscriminate beatings, on the village.

At Thamna, many of the farmers were sleeping in their fields to protect their crops. On the night of November 25th the police came through the darkness, and the weary peasants awoke to a furious assault of beating and abuse. One man who was sleeping on his threshing-floor receiv-

(Continued on page 5)

DIFFERENT STANDARDS FOR WORKERS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Amsterdam International Criticism Of Indian T. U. C. Move For General Strike.

(SPECIAL TO THE 'CHRONICLE')

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement concerning Trade Unions in India, wherein it criticises the latest activities of the All-India Trade Union Congress executive thus:—

"Instead of striving to improve the lot of the working-class by hard and constant effort all the affiliated Unions are first called on to formulate their general and special demands in their Communist and National Centres' own demands. 'Long Live Rationalization!'—Declare a general strike on some specific day on behalf of all unfulfilled demands! If it is madness, there is at least some method in it! The Bill, of course, will have to be paid, it says, by the Indian workers."

Declaring that "the mentality of the Indian worker makes it almost impossible to end such a strike successfully. It points out that 'politically different standards must be used in India, China', etc., which are suffering from servitude for a long time from those countries in Europe where there have already been several revolutions it says. "It is downright criminal" that under the pretext of Trade Union action, Communists should press Trade Union movement to serve their political schemes.

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A 2335

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C R4096

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FOR SALE—SALOON CAR, Willys Knight, 1927 Model, Five Seater, in perfect condition and running order. Very good for Taxi. Can be had by instalments also. Apply sharp, JAMNADAS MEGHJI, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J A R 4064

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M R4038

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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20 SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 179020-29, 42104-13 of the above Company, standing in the name of Ramanand Keshvanand Brahmchari have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay within one month, otherwise Duplicate Share Certificates will be issued

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
2326

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the services of Mr. N. F. KAZERANI, formerly a Sanitary Inspector employed by Matheran Hill Station Municipality have been dispensed with from 20th October, 1930 and he is no longer in their employ.

M. S. IRANI, Lt.-Col. I.M.S., President, Matheran H. S. Municipality.
2331

Tender.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1931. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1931, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenders will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that Office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
D| 23-12-1930.
] 2288

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 200 tons of asphalt required for surface dressing of roads, will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of their firm, if any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued, on payment of Re. 1 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 10th January, 1931.
2336

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned in this office on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1931, between 12 noon and 2 p.m. (B. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water vessels for storage and drinking, (D) Clocks striking hours and (E) Harmoniums for the period from 1st February 1931 to 31st January, 1932.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (f) repairing School Clocks, (g) Lime washing the school premises, (h) Repainting School Blackboards, (i) preparing and painting School Signboards, (j) Repainting School Signboards, (k) supply of Slates and Slate Pencils for School boys and girls and (l) for removing School furniture from one place to another. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each Section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections A to E will be supplied by this office on personal application and the rates should be quoted for each one of the articles as per the schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections (f) to (l) should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles of schedules (A) to (E) may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School building, Carnac Road, from Monday, the 12th January from 10 a.m. (B. T.) to 11 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the Supervisor of Drawing and Handicrafts.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 for Sections A to E and of Rs. 50 for Sections (f) to (l) to be returned if the tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively in Cash or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the Classes (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) as stated above and Rs. 50 only in Cash for work of Sections (f) to (l) as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per Contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October 1923 expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India, should be used except when they are not available in any other part of the world. The articles must, of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices, and preference will be given to the rates quoted for wholly Indian made goods.

(Sd.) R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th January, 1930.
2337

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARAKCHAND KALIDAS alias HARAKHCHAND KALIDAS, alias HARAKHACHAND KALIDAS of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant, lately doing transactions in shares. Deceased.

RAMDAS HARAKCHAND, of Mangrol Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Ifoli Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 18th day of December, 1930.
Messrs. VAIDYA & CO.
2323 Petitioners' Attorneys.

Public Notices

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Share-holders of the above Company at their Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting, held on Tuesday, the 23rd December, 1930, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1930 at Rs. 60/- (rupees sixty) per share, free from Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 12th January, 1931, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company-Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Share holders, whose names appear in the Company's register on the 13th December, 1930, on production of their Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, dated 23rd December, 1930.
2292

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS PREMJI, who has agreed to purchase the same from PREMJI GOPALJI at an auction sale has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground partly Fazandari or lensehold and partly of the Foras Freehold Tenure, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,057 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 198, New No. A/13720, Old Survey No. 280 and New Survey No. 2AB/3540 and Cadastral Survey No. 1689, Byculla Division together with the dwelling houses, buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under E Ward Nos. 4026-4027 (1) and 4027 (2), Street Nos. 213, 214 and 214A and now under revised Street Nos. 214, 4, 4a, 4B, 4D, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 156 to 160, 160A, Ghellabhai Lane No. 1 and Ripon Road and bounded, on or towards the East by Ripon Road, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Sayaboo Esoofalli, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Satur Allimahomed and on or towards the South by Ghellabhai Doolabhdas Street.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1931.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
2327 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1586 of 1930.

FARDUNJI PALLONJI PAVRI and NOWROJI PALLONJI PAVRI, Administrators of the estate of Sorabji Pallonji Pavri Plaintiffs.
Versus
BAPU SAHEB NARAYAN ..... Defendant.

To,
BAPU SAHEB NARAYAN Esqr., The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you as a Short Cause for the recovery from you of the sum of Rs. 16,380-12-7 with interest and costs and interest on judgment and for further relief and that the hearing of the suit is fixed for Wednesday the 25th day of February, 1931.

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that if you fail to appear in Court on the day abovementioned an ex parte decree will be passed against you.

You are particularly required to produce in Court on the day abovementioned the plaintiffs' attorneys letter of demand to you dated the 21st October, 1929.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1931.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
2329 Plaintiff's Attorney.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL TYAB MAHOMEDALLI, DAWOODBHAI MAHOMEDALLI, ABDEALLI KADERBHAI, ALIMOHAMED ADAMALLI, ASHRAM GIRDHARLAL and CHINANLAL DAYABHAI, Trustees of the Composition Deed, dated 17th October, 1930, made between Esufally Mahomedally, Nomanbhai Mahomedally and Nabubhai Mahomedally carrying on business at Sutar Chawl under the name of Sultanalli Sullemanji of the first part, the Trustees of the second part and the creditors of the said firm of the third part, along with Fatmaboo, widow of Sullemanji Esufbhoy and now wife of Nabubhai Kikabhai, Imran Esoofalli and Rukhiaboo Esoofalli, the last two minors by their father and guardian Esufalli Mahomedally have with the concurrence of the said Esufally Mahomedally, Nomanbhai Mahomedally and Nabubhai Mahomedally contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients:

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Jagjiwan Kika Street, Gulalwady, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 349 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47; New No. 406; Old Survey No. 25/26; New Survey No. 670; Cadastral Survey No. 3192 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5751 and Old Street No. 212; New Street Nos. 28-30-32 and 34 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Jagjiwan Kika Street; on or towards the West by sweepers passage; on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Ramji and on or towards the South by the property of Bhansalee Mahajan Wadi.

Dated this 10th day of Jan. 1931.

DWARKADAS J. VORA.
For Messrs. THAKORDAS DARUHEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2325

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1930.

JAMNADAS KANJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other members of Halai Bhatia Mahajan of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
K. JAMNADAS & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Community of Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 14th day of October, 1930. Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted this suit on behalf of himself and other members of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Community of Bombay against the Defendants abovenamed praying that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to them on behalf of himself and all other members of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan the sum of Rs. 1,208 and costs and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum from the date thereof till payment.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 21st day of January, 1931.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. V. VAKIL.

The 16th day of December, 1930.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2332

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANESH TRIMBAK VAIDYA and Dr. PURSHOTTAM NARAYEN VAIDYA have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the under-mentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Zaoba's Oart, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 434 1/4 (Four hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-fourth of another square yard) or thereabouts being a portion of a greater piece of land of the Lessor Zaoba and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Rent Roll No. 3, Collector's last Rent Bill No. A/1 and Laughton's Survey No. 1/280, bearing Cadastral City Survey Nos. 2073, 2077, 2078, of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by one of the passages of the said Oart and partly by the property, secondly described below, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the property of Gajanan Sadanand Desai and others, partly by property of Dr. A. P. Kothare and partly by the property of Wamanrao Banuji Kothare and others; on or towards the North by the common passage of the said Oart and on or towards the South by the property leased to Yoosufalli Moosaji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4304 (1), 4305 and 4306 and Street Nos. 27, 27B and No. 27C and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Zaoba's Oart without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 255 1/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of Survey No. 1/280 and New Survey No. 1 and Cadastral Survey No. 2074 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by one of the passages of the said Oart, on or towards the West and South by the property firstly above described on or towards the North by the property leased to Yoosufally Moosaji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4307 and Street No. 27A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 9th day of Jan. 1931.
2333

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COM. AGENTS,
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE:—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

By order of the Bank concerned:—2 cases, 260 gross Agate buttons, 1 Case, 66 dozen Garters.

By order of the Solicitors of the Administrator of the estate of a deceased European Lady:—One pair valuable diamond and emerald ear-rings, one gold chain, plated centre piece by Reid and Barton, Sheffield-made, dish covers, pewter mug and bowl, plated cake basket, etc., 5 old Japanese Satsuma figures.

By order of the concerned:—Old Chinese porcelain: blue and white jars, flower pots and wall plates.

Articles of furniture:—Single and double doors almyrahs, chest of drawers, book case, dressing tables, writing tables, canvas, towel racks, side boards, show cases, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Famous Revue
"SPLINTERS"
Featuring
NELSON KEYS,
SYDNEY HOWARD,
and a
BEAUTY CHORUS OF FORTY.
A Breezy Entertainment.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrilling All Talking Romance of Adventure
AFRICA SPEAKS
THE JUNGLE BROUGHT TO YOU!
IT'S WONDERFUL
BREATH-TAKING
BEAUTY—IT'S TERROR
IT'S PRIMITIVE PASSION
A COLUMBIA PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Revolution in Screen Entertainment.
ON WITH THE SHOW
Featuring
BETTY COMPSON,
LOUISE FAZENDA,
FAIRBANKS TWINS.
100 p.c. Natural Colour.
100 p.c. Talking, Singing, Dancing.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A 100 per cent. TALKING DRAMA.

BASIL RATHBONE and KAY JOHNSON in "THIS MAD WORLD"

She had to choose between Love and Patriotism—Her Lover and Her Country. Which did she choose?

CRAZY FEET.
2 Reels ALL-TALKING
CHARLEY CHASE COMEDY

FOUR SHOWS: At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. M.

TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

A Truly Beautiful Picture of the Season.

"COURT MARTIAL"
Of "COLUMBIA PICTURES" Fame Depicting A Life Episode of the Most Desperate Woman DAUNTLESS! FEARLESS! MERCILESS!
Magnificent Scenes in Excellent Photoplay.
JACK HOLT and BETTY COMPSON IN FOREFRONT.

SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Remove

Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Wonderful Talisman

IF NOT BENEFITED, MONEY REFUNDED.

LAXMI KABACHA. This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends respect every where etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

N. B.—*We avoid unnecessary correspondences. Foreign orders will be backed with full advance.*

R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by

AMULYA DHAN PAUL,

113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B), CALCUTTA.

China's Message to India.

Buy Cigarettes made by Chinese labour and Chinese Capital

We import cigarettes of the best quality in Three Choicest Brands

GOLD DOLLAR IN TINS OF 50

GOLDEN SPARROW } In packets of ten.

LION AND HORSE }

No Chemicals. No finger stains. No useless cravings No cough but real satisfaction from genuine tobacco packed in purest Rice Paper. Supplied at Usual Market Rates.

Sole Agents for India:

Messrs. SING KEN AND CO.,

262 Bapty Road, Bombay 8. Tel. No. 42224.

Sole Agents for Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind: Messrs. A. VIRJEE AND CO. Kothari Building, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.

INSURE WITH **PRESIDENCY** (LIFE) INSURANCE Co.'s (PROVIDENT)

Head Office :—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 425/- and upwards. Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re: 1/- and upwards

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

Institute Of Architects.

DISCUSS DEFECTS OF BOMBAY.

Captain Gilbert Lodge delivered on Thursday an interesting lecture on "What is Wrong with Bombay" at the Indian Institute of Architects, Mr. B. S. Aga presiding. Captain Gilbert Lodge during the course of his lecture dealt with many of the problems with which Bombay has been confronted some of his remarks are published below:—

"The first apparent thing which is wrong with Bombay is the fact that we live on a long narrow Island and that any expansion must be had either by connecting up with the nearest mainland or by Reclamation. The former being impossible, the latter has been taken in hand more particularly with the reclamation of Back Bay. This area of 1145 acres as originally planned has been stopped half-way and should be finished with as little delay as possible, the filling as now being done with clean moorum brought in from the north of the Island. And while we are in the Fort area let us speak of the Gateway of India Avenue and Queens Road.

He desired that the Avenue proposed by Lord Llyod which involves the demolition of four blocks of buildings including Yacht Club Chambers should be taken in hand." As to Queens Road, the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Grant Road to Churchgate must be put underground. Churchgate Station itself may remain as it is and trains emerge into the open at this spot for the present. When Back Bay is fully built over, the Station must go underground as well and the area apove ground will be available as valuable shop and office sites similarly to the underground stations in the centre of London. A faculty must also be obtained for the removal of the burial grounds in Queens Road and the thoroughfare widened to 100 feet. Space must be reserved for widening on the Railway side of the road when this eyesore is put underground.

We have far two few permanent open spaces in Bombay and in this respect Calcutta has us well beaten. A substantial section of the Back Bay Reclamation must be given over for public recreation in perpetuity In addition to the new Shivaji Park on the Municipal Estates at Mahim there must be a similar recreation ground at Dadar, Sion of Matunga, preferably at Dadar.

CROWDED TENEMENTS.

To our disgrace be it sad we have far too many people living in single room Tenements no less than per cent. of Bombay's inhabitants being housed in this manner. A determined effort must be made to house all these people in separate single floor units like the Antop Industrial village. The spread of education will force the hands of Government to take action. There are now tens of thousands of children in Bombay receiving compulsory primary education and, as adult years approach, these children will surely protest energetically against being compelled to live out their lives with several others in a single room, each room but one of forty, fifty or even a hundred cells in the same building Then the sea front at Ballard Estate must be connected by an 80 foot Marine Drive around to the Gateway of India. That apparently immovable barnacle the R I M Dockyard will "have" to go There is a splendid site waiting for it higher up the harbour at Pir Pan, and the only drawback is that the Sahebs will not be able to reach the compound of the Yacht Club via their own rural pathway However the needs of Bombay as a whole must be placed before the enjoyment of delicious vagrant hours.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURE.

"The architecture of Bombay is like the Curate's famous egg—quite good in parts. In time—a long time one fears—the higgledy piggledy sort of go as you please arrangement (or disarrangement) will gradually disappear and one will see a harmonious line of development in our main streets on the colennaded principle now obtained largely on the western side of Hornby Road. One wonders why the style has not been generally adopted long ago having regard to the fact that we are a City which gets four months of rain rain rain—and "then" some rain. And, turning for a moment to traffic problems, we have far too many trams and not enough buses. Of course, there is the very obvious argument that tram are cheap, if not cheerfully.

And while we are talking about trams why not special trams for Europeans and educated Indians as is the vogue in Calicutta. A little more could be charged and a few extra cushions could be thrown in. Surely it is time and filthy and smelliful Lovegrove drainage channel which meanders its smelliful length across a big slice of Bombay should be properly piped and roofed in. The cry goes up "How long?"

TOWN-PLANNING.

Then we have the question of a Town-Planning Act for Bombay Island itself in addition to the Act operating in the Suburbs. We need an Act which will permit Street improvement to be carried out at much smaller cost and with more equity than now obtains, that will zone varying types of building carefully permit of slum clearance by calling upon owners to remodel buildings or in the alternative to demolish them within a given time, bring permanent open spaces into being at minimum cost and that will guide the orderly development of the City for all time to come. The Town-Planning Act in use in the Suburbs must be ruthlessly amended so that the whole procedure can be completed within two years instead of in six or seven years as now obtains. We must have Government registration of titles to land and propety in Bombay thus simplifying the transfer of property and avoiding three fourths of to-day's cost.

CIVIC HARMONY.

And finally can we hope for a style of architecture in our main streets which will combine harmony with dignity. Here and there we have buildings which answer to this description but much remains to be done. I am even so optimistic as to foresee the day when Bombay will have a style of architecture peculiar to the city and which will embrace all that is best in Indian architecture combined harmoniously with the best in English structural design and interior arrangement.

CIVIC DESIGN.

Discussing the various problems indicated by the lecturer Prof. Claude Batley observed that there was no need for separate facilities for different classes travelling by tram. He observed also that there was need for a joint board of citizens architects and similar experts interested in to guide the future development of the city town-planning. Mr. K. H. Vakil believed that town-planning as generally known now has been a back-number. What they wanted was civic design. Town-Planning led in scattered efforts wastage and lopsided ugliness.

ADOPTING INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.

Not Practicable At Present, Says Dr. Erulkar.

In his evidence before the Drugs Enquiry Committee. Dr. F. N. Moos, Superintendent, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that many old and decomposed preparations are being pushed in the market as new and not unfrequently accidents were known to occur from the use of some of these preparations. The date of manufacture should always be printed on the label.

Drug manufacturing in India should be encouraged but on a sound basis. All manufacturing firms whether Indian or foreign should be licensed. It will not be feasible in practice to stop all proprietary preparations and we should have to rest contented with printing the formulae on the label.

LEGISLATION TO STANDARDISE DRUGS.

Dr. M. T. Anklesaria said that at present only a few reputable firms were putting standard drugs on the market. Even tinctures made by certain English firms were found to be below the standard prescribed by the Pharmacopoeia. This being the case, there cannot be any two opinions or the need for legislation to control the purity of drugs.

Chemists and druggists should have to be trained in the first instance and for this a separate College of Pharmacy might be instituted. The Chemists available in these days have got very little education and responsibility to be able to carry on their profession. The preliminary basic education should be raised and the prospects of the dispensers should be made more attractive to act as incentive for a better type of men to come forward.

"SPLENDID BUT NOT PRACTICABLE."

Dr. A. S. Erulkar M. D., stated that in his clinical practice, he noticed on several occasions that the drugs used by him, did not produce the desired result and he had reasons to believe, at least in some cases, that the medicinal preparations were in fault. Preparations of the digitalis group in particular gave him trouble. The biological products of Indian manufacture had up till now given him satisfaction. Asked about the desirability of adopting an Indian Pharmacopoeia to suit the conditions of the country, the witness said that such an idea would be splendid but would not be practicable just at the present moment and it would be better to adopt the existing Pharmadopoeia (e. g. the British or the U. S. A.) for purposes of standard.

RESTRRING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. N. A. Purandare M. D. said that the very fact that certain drugs and chemicals were being sold in two different prices would lend colour to the view that the cheap varieties were probably adulterated. Some legislation was alrtady overdue and should be enacted without delay. Advertisements should also have to be restricted as far as possible without starving the newspapers.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Profit For 1930 Over Rs. 21 Lacs.

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ending 31st, December 1930, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,70,663-14-9, brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 21,33,981-3-7, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

An Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income-tax paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1930— Rs. 5,04,396.

Amount provided for Income-tax and Super tax— Rs. 1,00,000.

Amount transferred to land and buildings Account— Rs. 2,00,000

Amount written off on account Depreciation in Government and other Gilt-edged securities— Rs. 3,25,000.

Final Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930 on 6,72,528 shares at twelve annas per share— Rs. 5,04,396.

Amount carried forward to next year's Account— Rs. 5,00,189-3-7.

Thus makes a total of— Rs. 21,33,981-3-7

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 2nd January, 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,37P50,000
Public Deposits	7,25,77,000
Other Deposits	76,10,82,000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,27,80,000
Rupees	95,64,39,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	26,59,69,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,69,09,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	6,00,00,000
Loans	14,76,51,000
Cash Credits	25,82,92,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,83,01,000
Foriign bills discounted and purchased	34,95,000
Bullion	——
Dead Stock	2,74,86,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	78,04,000
Balances with other Banks	13,28,000
	83,72,35,000
Cash	11,92,04,000
Rupees	95,64,39,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£6,729,900
Advances and Investments in London	£6,744,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 99,600
Percentage 14.08.	
Bank Rate 6 per cent.	

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. Increase.	31,42,000
Other Deposits Rs. Increase.	1,73,12,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs.	3,93,000
Decrease.	
Loans Rs.	37,02,000
Decrease.	
Cash Credits Rs.	73,22,000
Increase.	
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs.	63,36,000
Increase.	
Cash Rs.	10,49,000
Decrease.	
Percentage	14.08.

POWELL'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

with HYPOPHOSPHITES.
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SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 9.

After a quite Xmas week, some reaction seems to have taken place till the world over and the prices of sugar have some what increased in Europe, America and India.

The Sugar Market to-day has taken a different turn owning to the revival of the talka re. the possibility of a meeting of the International Sugar Conference in February next. How far this rumour will turn out true, nobody can say. Besides, there is a revised European Beet estimate of Mr. Ieicht, which shows an increase of about 2,50,000 tons over the previous estimate. Lookingg to such a big production in the world market, the present rise in the prices of sugar is not likely to last long unless the International Conference actually meets in the next month and takes some effective measures to prevent further fall of the price of sugar and take immediate steps to improve the tone of the Sugar Market.

Java has maintained its price levels all throughout the week and has done very little export busines. This has helped the Indian Market to remain steady and the possibility of some increase in duty on Sugar from 1st of March will keep it so for some time to come, although some fluctuations may occur now and them.

Good business was done in Ready Sugar during the week but the forward busineis was as dull as before.

Calcutta and Karachi markets remained almost steady during the week.

The highest and lowest rates this week were:—

	Ready. Rs.	Dec.	Jan.(	Jan-March.
Highest.	11-15-3	5-4-0	5-3-6	5-3-0
Lowest.	11-14-3	5-3-0	5-2-0	5-1-6

Arrivals:—S.S. Gambada arrived during this week with a cargo of 30358 bags of Java Sugar.

S.S. Oridono-Maru; S. S. Nagina and S.S. Cape De Monte are due about 11th. 22nd; 24th; with about 45000; 28000 and 55000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake is estimated at about 40,000 bags leaving a balance of stock of about 1, 15,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11.15-3 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 5-7-0 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nagina, Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt. F. B. H

Shipment. December, Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. January, Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Jan-March, Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Firm.

THE PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

—:0:—

VARIOUS SCHEMES OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

III.

The following is the concluding portion of By V. K. K. Ro's addres at Lahore before the Indian Economic Conference.

The solution most commonly suggested is the formation of Industrial Banks, either on an All-India basis or for each individual province. While the European Chambers of Commerce and industrialists are almost unanimously against the creation of industrial banks, Indian industrialists and associations have declared themselves categorically in favour of such banks. The Industrial commission was first responsible for popularising the advocacy of industrial banks. After declaring themselves in favour of the creation of industrial banks, the commission proceeded, "We are of opinion that an industrial bank should possess a paid-up share or debenture capital high in proportion to its total business, it should observe the usual precautions in not allowing too large a share of its funds to be used for the benefit of any single interest or group of financially interdependent interests; its loans on plants, buildings and land should be carefully considered and should be limited in each case; the larger portion of its industrial business should be confined to the provision of working capital; it should provide initial capital with caution, at any rate during its opening years, and should not itself at first attempt to float companies, though it may advise and assist in other ways the persons who propose to do so. The main factor safety in an industrial bank is the judicious limitation of each class of business to its proper proportions". Elsewhere, the commission observed, "An industrial bank with a sufficiently large capital to ensure its safe working must, at any rate for some time, combine ordinary banking business with its industrial activities to enable it to obtain a return on its capital". Four facts stand clear from the preceding description:—

(1) The Bank should, in addition to its industrial activities, carry on commercial banking.

(2) The Bank should look mainly to the provision of working capital.

(3) The Bank should not float companies.

(4) The major portion of the Bank's resources shall be drawn from paid-up share capital and debentures.

The question of industrial banks in India really resolves itself into this—are they to assist industrial devolopment by supplying fixed capital and directly participating in new issues or not? The Industrial Commission's reply is in the negative, so far as the immediate future is concerned. There are others who are more hopeful. If the main function of an industrial bank is going to be the supply of fixed capital, then it must have an adequate amount of financial resources. Such financial resources will have to be tied up for a long time, and cannot obviously be raised by deposits from the public. The money required will have to be raised from share capital and debentures. And the suggestion is that there should be one industrial bank for every province in India. Assuming that each bank has a minimum spare capital of Rs. three crores each, the total money required will be at least Rs. 27 crores. This amount cannot be raised unless the states guarantees payment of interest as well as capital. Payment of interest will not involve a great financial strain; but payment of capital is a risk which the state cannot undertake for this reason that the risk is very real; unless the new industrial bangs take great risks, they will not succeed in promoting industrial development; if they do take risks, the state stands every chance of being called upon to pay the shareholders, and the enfeebled Indian taxpayer will be the sufferer. Even assuming that on grounds of national necessity, the state is willing to undertake this risk, industrial development cannot be brought about on a profitably large scale unless the banks have much larger resources to operate with than the 27 crores which will be their share capital. Even the present industrial development of India has cost this country capital exceeding several hundreds of crores, through it is admitted on all hands that the development has been painfully slow and on a small scale. The protagonists of industrial banks propose to acquire the larger resources required by the banks issuing debentures to the value of several times their share capitals the multiple varying form 5 to 20. Whether these debentures will be taken up by the public, however is a very doubtful question. Unless Government guarantee repayment of the debentures as well, they will not find a market; that, however, is a course which they can in no circumstance follow, looking to the fact that it would thereby commit them to the payment of several hundreds of crores of rupees. Without Government guarantee, the debentures will not find a market. Even a company of the financial standing of the Tata Iron and Steel Company had to raise its debenture capital outside India. Even if the new industrial banks start commercial banking business thereby attracting clients whom they can persuade into purchasing their debentures, it will take a long time before they will obtain a sufficiently large number of clients and acquire the necessary credit in their eyes. We may therefore dismiss as impracticable the suggestion that industrial banks can finance the fixed capital expenditure of industrial concerns. The extent to which they can do so it is certainly limited and will not result in rapid industrial development.

The other function which tis assigned to industrial banks is that of financing the working expenses of industrial concerns. Advocates of industrial banks for this specific purpose however must remember that even to-day, ordinary banks do lend considerable sums of money to sound industrial concerns. Industrial concerns obtain a large portion of their working capital from the banks though with difficulty and on the guarantee of the Managing Agents. The complaint is also made that the Banks require too large a margin; and withdraw their assistance in times of depression. These unhappy results arise from two causes viz. the absence of licensing warehouses which will provide industry with liquid and negotiable securities, and the absence of an industrial bias on the part of Indian banking. As regards the first defect, most of the Provincial Banking Commitees have reported in favour of the creation of Licensed warehouses, preferably with State Aid. That will provide banks with negotiable securities and will remove one of their objections to lending money to industry.

As regards the second, we detail below ways and means of giving banks in India an industrial bias. By Banks possessing an industrial bias we mean banks which will work on the line of the German Credit Banks. Such institutions will not only supply the working expenses of industrial concerns, but will also assist in the creation of new concerns and bring about industrial development.

Thus, these Banks will have, in addition to their commercial banking business—which is their main source of profit—an Industrial Department. The most recent book on joint stock banking in Germany thus describes their functions. "The current or short term business of credit banks has assisted them in carrying out promotion and issue transactions. In most cases they have been able to approach the latter with a full knowledge of the undertakings concerned, or of similar undertakings, based on continuous business relations; they have been at hand to advise their customers as to the prospects for placing an issue in the capital market, and when the outlook has been temporarily unfavourable they have been able to make advances in anticipation of the success of a later issue. Finally their wide connections amongst the investing public, for whom whom they act as brokers, have assisted them in placing securities." Their commercial banking thus help their industrial operathus help their industrial banking operations; and their their industrial banking increases their commercial banking business. As Whale points out. "The distinctive characteristic of joint stock banking in Germany is the integration of branches of finanee which elsewhere are often separated." The industrial activities of German Banks, however, observe the following conditions:

(1) Policy of promotion of new industrial concerns and the placing of their issues on the market rather than one of direct participation by subscription to share capital. Even when the banks do subscribe to the share capital, they do so in conjunction with a special syndicate formed for the purpose, and the investment is for a strictly temporary period.

(2) Before the Bank sponsors any new industrial concern, it makes the fullest enquiries, both technical and financial, regarding the prospects of its success. This is done by the experts employed by the Bank specially for that purpose.

(3) After a Bank sponsors a new industrial concern, it does not regard its task as complete with the mere floatation of its issues. It regards itself bound to look after the interets of that concern, since it is on the Bank's recommendation that its clients have ventured to invest their money in that concern. This is done by the Bank nominating on the Directorate of these concerns and even on their superior managing staff experts selected by itself. The appointment of these experts serves a double purpose. On the one hand it helps to keep the concerns at sound working and assists the banks in the creation of more new industrial concerns; on the other hand, it keeps the banks fully acquainted with all the details of these concerns, thereby rendering safe their advances to them for working expenses. It further brings about a profitable cooperation between banking and industry. Indeed, the most remarkable feature about German industry is the number of such nominees who serve on the directorates of industrial concerns.

(4) Concerns thus sponsored by Banks become the clients so far as capital for their working expenses are concerned. Not only do banks help them in this direction, but they most valiantly come to their rescue during periods of depression.

(5) Their direct participation in new industrial concerns by way of subscription, in other words, their industrial investments never or hardly ever exceed their share capital and reserve. They rarely encroach on their short term deposits for their long term needs. As there is some misconception on this point, we reproduce below a table compiled from figures relating to continental banking in 1928 specially prepared and supplied to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee by Dr. L. Nemenyi of Hungary.

Name of the Bank.	Capital and Reserve	Long term investments "locked up."	Percentage of long term investment to Capital and Reserve.
	(in lacs of Rupees).		
Societe Generale de Belgique	4540	3724	82
Banque Bulgare de commerce	16	5	30
Kjobenhavns Hundelsbank	607	675	111
Deutsche Bank	1498	950	63
Societe Generale	666	124	19
Banque Commerciale de Grece	155	192	123
Amsterdamsche Bank N. V.	1184	155	13
Banca Commerciale Italiana	1860	1360	73
Den Norske Credit Bank	337	337	100
Oesterreichische Credit Austalt	476	488	102
Bank Handlowy Warszavine	76	64	83
Banca Chrissoveloni	91	128	139
Skandinaviska Kredit-Aktiebolaget	1365	487	36
Schweizerische Kredit-Sanstalt	1061	302	28
Banco Hispano Americano	415	428	103
Erste Kroatische Sparkasse	76	189	247
Zivnostenska Banka	376	528	140
Peser Ungaritche Commercial Bank	260	205	18

It is obvious that in the great majority of cases, the long term deposits are either less than or hardly exceed the bank's capital and reserves.

The practical queston now for us to consider is how this industrial bias is to be imparted to the Indian banking system. We have seen that it is impossible for any bank or group of banks to finance the capital expenditure of industry on the strength of their resources alone. The aid of the investing public has to be sought, and for this Investment Trusts are needed. Investment Trusts, howbeit, suffer from the same disadvantage from which Industrial Banks will suffer viz. that they have to build up a new clientele. It is however difficult to induce Indian banks to take up this business for this reason that their capital resources are low and already invested in buildings; secondly they have not at their disposal an expert technical and financial staff without the aid of which they canynot examine proposals for industrial undertakings. And unless some kind of State Aid is given to them, they will not venture on this new business. There is no reason why the state should not render its assistance. Banking is as much of a key industry as is iron and steel, for example. The exact form that state aid should take is a matter on which our suggestions are by no means final. But we may offer the suggestion that the state should give bounties to banks for the employment of a technical staff. The state might also guarantee the payment of interest on debentures issued by banks to a limited extent. The process of industrialisation will be hastened if some of the abler among the Managing Agents are pressed into the industrial service of these banks. By this method industrial concerns will get working capital, there will be some guarantee of their being properly managed, and new industrial concerns can be started with rapidity.

In conclusion, we feel compelled to emphasise that all the suggestions made by us above are only half-way measures to secure industrial development. They will not go far, unless the State in India shows a change of heart and not only adopts but carries out a vigorous policy of actively encouraging Indian industries. This can only be done by a protectionist tariff, other forms of state aid, and most important of all, manipulation of the tariff and currency and credit of the country in the interests of internal trade and industry rather than of foreign trade and foreign exchange.

FRANCHISE IN INDIA

—:o:—

Women's Claims

ADULT SUFFRAGE AND EQUALITY

LONDON (By Mail).

The political status of women under the new Indian Constitution was discussed by the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference held at St. James's Palace under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt.

Mrs. Subbarayan, the wife of the Chief Minister of Madras, made her first considerable speech at St. James's Palace. She held that alalogies with conditions in Great Britain at the time of the Reform Act of 1832 were beside the point. They wanted the women of India to bear their full share of responsibility in the new India. There was no real effective equality with men in the Indian franchise, as few women possessed the property qualifications on which the franchise was mainly based. In six provinces there was an average of 22 men voters to one woman elector. She claimed that a real equality was only just and reasonable. If adult suffrage, the certain method of such equality, could not be immediately introduced, then she and the Begum Shah Nawaz were prepared to make special proposals to be brought forward at the proper time in a memorandum. Mrs. Subbarayan, who spoke with the confidence of experience in public utterance, was applauded when she sat down.

A MEMORANDUM.

The two women members have circulated to the Conference a memorandum asking for special consideration to be given to the political status of women. They urge that the Conference itself should decide what women's position is to be, having been "filled with apprehension" by the observations on the subject in the Government of India dispatch. The memorandum says:—

They (the Government of India) have brushed aside the question of women's political status as though it were a matter of no importance, and one which could be dealt with or not by the Legislatures of the future at will. In our opinion, if this question is postponed to a future and uncertain date, after the Indian Constitution has been reformed and the claims of others to special consideration have been weighed and settled, it will be far harder to secure for it adequate examination. We urge upon the Conference, therefore, the importance of taking this matter into consideration now, and of examining the claims of women at the same time as those of other claimants to special consideration.

After discussing the franchise on lines indicated in their speeches, the two women members urge that special consideration should be given to the question of seats for women in the Legislatures. Judging by analogies in Canada, Australia and this country they think it unlikely that India in the first years of her new Constitution will elect many women in open contest to her Legislatures, and they say:—

Yet these first years of India's new life will be of the utmost importance in shaping the whole future of the country; and it is in our opinion vital that the voice of women on the Legislatures should be numerically sufficient to be heard. We think, therefore, that some special arrangement, allotting temporarily a small proportion of the seats on the Legislatures to women, is really necessary. It should be a purely temporary measure; and we believe that after a time, when the public is no longer startled by the conception of women in public life, and has learnt to appreciate their presence there, such provision should be no longer necessary, and women will be able really to enter the political arena on the basis of "a fair field and no favour."

We wish respectfully to urge that no question of franchise for any Legislature, or of seats for any Legislature, may be settled unless the views of women on the matter have been consulted. We would also wish to suggest that the principle that sex should be no disqualification for serving our country should be embodied in the Constitution.

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Phone 24[illegible].

(2nd Floor, [illegible]mall Building.)

281, Hornby Ro[illegible]ort, Bombay.

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Rajvaid Sri Ramanadsji Kavirai, 119, Bowbazar Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO-PROGRAMME: 12 noon, gramophone records.

7 p.m.—P. N. Dewoolker's vocal music.

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR, MAZAGAON

Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment will play at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazgaon, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

'CONFLICT Of EAST AND WEST.'

—:o:—

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a meeting of Parsis, at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Wednesday the 14th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Swamy Satya Deva will deliver a lecture on East and West. The conflict of their cultures and when Mrs. Captain will preside.

AKOLA AGRICULTURISTS' MISERABLE CONDITIONS.

—:o:—

AKOLA, Jan. 8.

Akola District Agriculturists' Conference was held at Akola on Suiday, the 4th January, in the Tilak Park under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M. L. C., Amraoti. About 6,000 agriculturists from the district attended the conference. The following resolutions were passed in the conference:—

In view of the crops of this district being very much below normal this year and of the abnormal fall in the market prices of cotton, juar and other agricultural produce, the agriculturists of this district cannot realise even the cultivation expenses they have incurred, and, therefore, this Conference requests the Government to remit the Land Revenue for this year.

BASED ON SMALLER PRICES.

At the time of the last revision settlements of the Balapur, Akola and Akot Talukas of the Akola District in 1926, 1927 and 1928 respectively, the land revenue was enhanced on the supposition that prices of crops and land and rentals had gone up, but now that all these have gone down abnormally, the recovery of the enhanced land revenue is inequitous, and this Conference strongly urges on the Government to issue immediate orders for not realising the enhanced portion of the same.

FEELING OF DISCONTENT.

During the last revision Settlements of the Balapur, Akola and Akot Talukas the Settlement Officers have set at nought the section and rules about alluvion and dilluvion and under the Berar Land Revenue Code, have recovered some lacs of rupees by way of penalty and prices by resorting to coercion processes, and have also levied illegal assessments. A strong feeling of discontent has consequently spread amongst the cultivators, and in view of the fact that the orders passed by the Settlement Officers and confirmed by the Settlement Commissioner have been reversed in some cases by the Governor in Council, this conference requests the Government to pass orders for redressing the just grievance stated above in the remaining cases after making the necessary inquiries according to Revenue Law.

DON'T RECOVER REVENUE.

The fully or half suspended Land Revenue for last year of several villages of the Akola district be not recovered this year.

The Takavi loans due to Government be not recovered this year.

This year even the cost of cultivation would not be recovered by the sale of the whole agricultural produce and no cultivation would be possible next year for want of means. Therefore the Government should make liberal grants of Takavi loans for the coming agricultural year.

REDUCE SALARIES.

That in order to lighten the burden of taxation on the heads of agriculturists this Conference requests the Government to reduce by 25 per cent the salaries of its servants who are drawing salaries above Rs. 100 per month.

That this Conference is of opinion that the Government should not impose additional new taxes on the agriculturists who are already over burdened with taxation

DELHI TENNIS TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Results of to-day's games in the Tennis Tournament are as follows:

In semi-finals of Doubles, Austin and Oliff beat Jagat Mohar and Samsher Singh 6-3, 6-4 Huges and Ahad Hussein beat Wallis Myers and Horn 6-0, 6-3. In the final, Huges and Ahad Hussein beat Austin and Oliff 6-4 6-8, 8-6.

In an exhibition match Bobb beat Horn 6-2, 6-1.—A. P.

WAMAN KABADI RELEASED.

—:o:—

Much Pulled Down And Weak In Health

Sjt. Waman Kabadi, the 'Dictator" of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, who was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour, returned to Bombay on Sunday. He was released as a result of the order of acquittal by the Bombay High Court where his case came under revision. Though originally classed as "B" Class prisoner Sjt. Waman Kabadi was reduced to "C" Class in Yeravda Jail and given 'Chakki' and stone-breaking work. He is much pulled down in health and has lost considerably in weight.

MR. EKAMBER IYER IMPROVING.

—:o:—

Mr. A. S. Ekamber Iyer who is lying operated in the G. T. Hospital for appendicitis, is slowly improving. He has reached a stage when there is no need of any anxiety. It is told that he requires about two months' to get alright. Medical attendants looking after him are doing all to see that his return to his normal state of health.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR LATE MOHAMED ALI.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Moslem Students' Union, a public meeting to mourn the loss of Moulana Mahomed Ali will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when the following speakers will address the meeting:

Mr. Natarajan, (President);
Sir Lallubhai Samaldas;
Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee;
Dr. Deshmukh;
Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji.
Mr. Ghagla;
Mr. Haji and others.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

—:o:—

Sequel To Azad Maidan Speech

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested on Sunday evening Sjt. Shamaldas Vanmalidas under Section 124-A for alleged sedition in respect of a speech he delivered on the Azad Maidan some days ago.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar In Bad State Of Health.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardiker who is recently sentenced to 9-12 months' rigorous imprisonment is in a very weak health. His three months' jail life had completely shattered his health and he is having for a long time after his release daily fever. He had hardly time enough to get himself cured of his eczema that even now he is feeling much pain in his hand. Lately he also developed some symptoms of T. B.

MISS PADMAJA NAIDU'S EXHORTATION.

SECUNDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 8.

On the 7th January a general public meeting was held under the auspices of the Hyderabad Swadeshi League at Jamsheed Hall in Secunderabad. There was a large gathering and the hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Miss Padmaja Naidu occupied the chair. Several gentlemen from Hyderabad delivered speeches on "Poverty in India; its causes and cure."

Miss Padmaja Naidu appealed to the cloth merchants to stock only Indian made cloth and make up their minds not to place any more orders for foreign cloth.

Protest Against Stoppage Of Promotions.

DOHAD, Jan. 9.

A largely attended meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers from various departments at Dohad was held on Friday evening Mr. Someshwar presiding.

The watchmen in the Store department complained against the high-handed policy of the authorities since they became members of the Union. The Loco men too, protested against the stoppage of their promotions by the authorities.

Mr. Nandurbarker the Secretary of the Union who addressed the meeting said that the negotiations were already started with the Railway in connection with the alleged grievances and replies were expected shortly.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

100 PERSONS INJURED IN BARODA LATHI CHARGE.

Youth League Procession And Meeting To Honour Bardoli Sardar.

BARODA, Jan. 10.

Yesterday Baroda observed complete 'hartal' in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai. A procession was advertised and formed near the office of the Youth League at 5 p.m. but was not allowed to proceed by the Police, who made a strong cordon across the road. The processionists resolved to offer Satyagraha to assert their right of expressing opinion by peaceful demonstrations, and sat on the road.

LARGE POLICE FORCE.

The police had made a great display of force, for besides the large number of policemen forming the two cordons within which the processionisits were confined, a big reserve was also on the spot all armed with lathis and some with guns. In view of the fact that no demonstration in Baroda has ever been attended with the least violence and that the processionists were perfectly peaceful and unarmed, one could not understand the necessity for this big show of force.

LATHI CHARGE MADE.

The processionists were not, however, cowed down by the police or by the fact that three of them were arrested. This deadlock continued uneventfully till about 8-30 p.m. when some girls relieved the monotony by singing national songs to cheer up the processionists and spectators.

At about 9-45 the police made a lathi charge without a warning. As a result of this charge more than a hundred people were injured some cases being serious.

MIDNIGHT MEETING.

This event attracted larger crowds. The people calmly bore the beating and the pocessionists continued to sit on the spot. This lasted till mid-night, when the police withdrew and the procession passed by the previously arranged route and ended in a public meeting. Even while this main procession was being held up, a number of minor processions had been taken out in other parts of the town.

The root of the whole trouble was the desire to enforce the notification of the Suba of Baroda that no procession of a political or politico-religious nature should be taken out without his permission.

CONFISCATION OF TOBACCO AND ARRESTS

Sequel To Non-Payment Of Revenue Dues

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 9.

Mr. Krishnashanker with a posse of police went to Sunav on the 8th instant. He confiscated two bags of tobacco of Sjt. Ishvarbhai Nathabhai and a cartload of tobacco belonging to Sjt. Vithalbhai Vaghjibhai. The police then put under arrest Sjts. Gordhanbhai Vaghjibhai, Bhallalbhai Kalidas, Kalidas Jhaverbhai, Bhikhabhai Mathurbhai and Lakhabhai Ranchhodbhai.

It is reported that about six hundred plants of tobacco were cut away by some persons on the night of the 7th instant.

For the last two or three days, the Circle Inspector, Talati and others have been staying at Dabhasi. Uptil now they have not been able to recover anything. They are keeping an eye over the movements, only waiting for an opportunity.

On the 7th instant, Sjt. Motibhai Shankerbhai, while he was asleep in his field, was forced to get up by a Government watchman and a Ravania and was asked to pay up his revenue dues. When he refused to do so, they told him to go to the lock-up. They then took him to a little distance, when they found out that their purpose would not be served, they allowed him to go.

It is reported that the Mamlatdar removed some tobacco from the fields and carried it in his motor-car.

OLPAD TALUKA'S ACTIVITIES

Peasants' Firmness

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 9.

The total amount of damage by fire at Afva on the 6th instant is estimated at a little more than Rs. 27,000. The individual shares of loss are as follows:—

Name.	Rs.
(1) Sjt. Nathubhai Narandbhai, 2 houses ..	4,176
(2) Sjt. Govindbhai Nagarbhai, 2 houses ..	4.194
(3) Sjt. Premabhai Rambhai, 1 house ..	2,139
(4) Sjt. Govindbhai Ukabhai, 1 house ..	2,030
(5) Sjt. Govindbhai Vithalbhai, 3 houses ..	6,439
(6) Sjt. Nathabhai Vallabhbhai, 2 houses ..	4,281
(7) Sjt. Lalloobhai Premabhai, 2 houses ..	4,150
Houses 13.	Rs. 27,420

Sjt. Keshavji Ganeshji, who was passing by the road in a motor, asked his employees to call the persons living in the neighbourhood for help. The volunteers, the migrated peasants and the police joined hands in extinguishing the fire by the help of a pump specially brought in a motor from the Bardoli Press. Thus they were able to check the flames from spreading to further houses.

The Mahomedans of Kadod and Vankaner held condolence meetings and took out processions in honour of Maulana Mahomed Ali. At Kadod the Hindus and the Mahomedans co-operated in observing a complete hartal.

OLPAD TALUKA'S ACTIVITIES.

Olpad Taluka is next in the no-tax campaign to Bardoli and Jalalpore in the Surat District. Through the attempts of Sjt. Kanaiyalal Desai, ex-President of the Surat District Congress Committee, and some of the Camp volunteers, this Taluka has made preparations for the no-tax campaign. The geographical and political situation is somewhat different from that of the other talukas. The border-line of the Gaekwar's territory is far off, except in the East, and hence the problem of migration is grave.

Brisk preparations are being made by the Government to collect revenue dues. The Mamlatdar has ordered his talatis to collect even the smallest amount of eight annas for the part payment of the revenue.

Mr. Almaula, the District Deputy Collector, is trying his utmost in the Olpad Taluka, after having failed in the Bardoli and Jalalpore Talukas.

But the peasants are firm and they show their willingness to go to jail.

BUFFALOES ATTACHED FOR RECOVERING LAND REVENUE

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad, Kaira District, recently visited Vasna and attached the buffaloes of some peasants who had not paid the land revenue. With the exception of two farmers the rest, it is said, paid up the land revenue and got their buffaloes back.—A. P.

A FORT-NIGHT IN GUJFRAT

(Continued from page 1.)

ed 15—20 blows with the butt-end of a gun, and his ribs are still bruised and sore. Another had 15 blows with a lathi. A very delicate, elderly man was caught by the neck, thrown on the ground and slapped in the face. The terror of that night will long be remembered by these defenceless people, and they will pass many sleepless nights for fear that it may come again.

PLIGHT OF TWO WIDOWS

In the same village I talked with two widows who were beaten. In the late evening of November 16th, they told me, two policemen came to their house, and when they opened the door rushed in. There was no man in the house. The police gave one of the women three blows with the butt-end of the large electric-torches which they carry at night. The other widow was caught by the neck, forced to the ground, and beaten. The Sub-Inspector was standing outside. When they complained to him, he replied with callous brutality, "Go and tell you husbands." (remember they were widows) "If you want Swaraj, you should put on bangles."

Often, as I looked into the gentle, patient faces of the old men who were beaten and insulted, I seemed to see the thorn-crowned face of "Jesus" suffering in all the sorrows of His children, but as I talked with these two women, so infinitely pathetic in the garments of their widowhood, defenceless and unprotected, I thought I could see in them my own mother, and I wondered what I should feel if my quiet Oxford home were broken open, and my mother and sister assaulted and insulted by the police.

V. Methods of making Attachments.

The villagers who take part in the No-tax campaign are fully prepared for part of their goods to be attached by fair and legal means. The Rules of this form of "war-fare" are contained in the Land Revenue Code, which clearly exempts from attachment certain articles necessary to the life of the villager and the good of the soil. For example, ploughs, cattle, agricultural implements (among which are reckoned pumps for irrigation purposes) and necessary household articles are not taken.

NOT PLAYING THE GAME.

We found, however, that the rules of the game were not being observed. In the first place, Government, profiting by its experiences in the Bardoli struggle of 1928, has ante-dated the collection of the land-tax, to the real embarrassment of the farmers. We found many cases in which necessary articles have been attached; goods are often undervalued and underweighed; they are sometimes sold for a tithe of their real value. It is true that it is hard to find binders for confiscated property, but it is only fair that this should be assessed, not at what it will fetch under the present abnormal conditions, but at what it is worth. Again, if the revenue officers cannot recover the tax from the proper source, they will bully the neighbours, sometimes even strangers, and try to take it from them. Here are some examples.

At Piplag, a large number of house pots and cooking vessels appear to have been attached. At Narsunda, over Rs. 100/- worth of damage was done to one house; the iron sheets of the roof, the doors, and the beautifully carved door-frame being removed. At Ajarpura, on Dec. 7th, the police visited the village and beat a number of people. Some were ordered to remove the National Flag that was flying on a tree in the village square and when they refused to do so, they were beaten. Some Gandhi caps were burnt.

The village having been prepared by this police raid, the Mamlatdar arrived two days later to make attachments. In order to force the farmers to pay up the tax, he removed the essential parts of four large pumps used for irrigation purposes, and naturally when the crops began to wither and ruin stared them in the face, the owners of the pumps had to yield. Even so one farmer pay on behalf of several others, and he was insulted and beaten by the Mamlatdar and his officers.

In this way, by illegal attachment and abuse, part of the land revenue is being collected.

In Boriavi there lives a very respected Patidar, who has received honours from Government. He has recently resigned his title and gone to jail. There is a fine of Rs. 250/- against him, which he has not paid. On Oct. 30th the police visited his house broke open the food and removed a number of things. Not satisfied with this they invaded the house of his brother's widow (who has an entirely separate establishment) and entered the kitchen. There was no man in the house, and women were about to dine. The police ransacked everything, spilt the oil and ghee, polluted the drinking vessels, threw away the cooked food, and removed a number of articles and Rs. 12-9-0 in cash.

In the village, a quantity of grain, utensils, tobacco and crops were attached, and valued at about half the real price. 33 maunds of grain were entered in the inventory as 25. Bhajeri was valued at Re. 1/- instead of Rs. 1/8/0 or Rs. 1/10/0 the usual price.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF "TERRORISATION."

A common way of putting pressure on the farmers is for the police to threaten to bring charges of theft, incendiarism etc., against them unless they pay their taxes. I have several examples of this in my note-book.

Even the doctors are being terrorised. At Nadiad (I was informed on good authority) orders have been issued to Assistant Surgeons that no wounded are to be treated without the permission of the police. The man who was beaten at Salun, for example, told us that the local doctors did not dare to treat him unless he was willing to state that he got his rib broken as the result of a fall from a tree.

THE MIGRATION.

It was a strange experience to visit the village of Boriavi. A month ago it was a populous, busy, happy town; the children were going to school; the women were at their daily tasks; the cattle wandered to and from in the streets. But the people were filled with the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. Prosperity, property, comfort were as nothing without freedom. Nearly all the big householders entered the no-tax campaign. Then came the police, and with the police insults and beatings. After one night of terror, in which the women suffered with the men, fifty families left the village and migrated to the well governed, peaceful territory of Baroda. When I visited the village, the streets were bare and empty; nearly every one of the big houses were locked up; the schools were closed. When I remembered how deeply-rooted in every heart is the sentiment of property; how all men love the homes in which they have grown up; I was amazed at the patriotism and determination of the villagers.

The migration camps have frequently been described in the press. I was greatly impressed by the splendid spirit of the farmers, their courage, their endurance, their determination, above all their wonderful happiness.

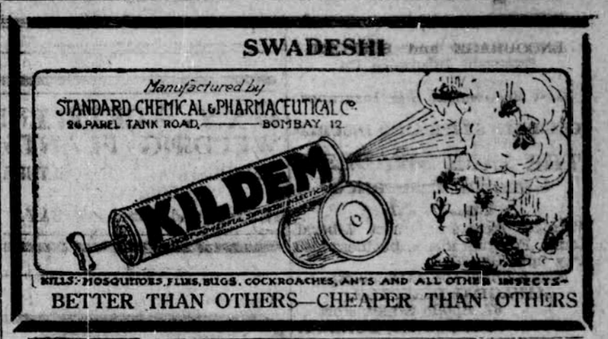
WIDE AWAKE PEOPLE.

I want to stress the fact that there is no question of "poor, unsophisticated rustics" being exploited by the Congress. These Patidars are very well able to look after themselves. They are fully informed about the political situation; they know what the results of their actions are likely to be; and they are mostly substantial farmers, who would not embark on a dangerous line of action with their eyes shut. It would be hard for any one to exploit a people so strong of will and so determined.

This is only a part of what I saw in the Nadiad and Anand talukas. I could extend my list of examples indefinitely. I have only included those which I was able to investigate for myself and which seemed to me to be true. I have the names of all the witnesses in my note-book.

I realise that in a campaign of this sort there must be suffering. Property will be confiscated; there will be fines, imprisonments. But there are certain principles of justice and humanity which must be observed. I am willing to believe the very best of the officials; that Mamlatdars and Sub-Inspectors are greatly provoked; that policemen are rough and ignorant; that the higher authority do not realise all that is going on. But that is all the more reason why Government should immediately institute a Joint Enquiry into all these things. I have seen clear evidence of a policy of repression that goes beyond the bounds of justice, and it must stop.

I would ask any Englishman who reads this article to try and imagine what he would feel if this tale of beating and insult had come from the villages in the Cots wolds or the English Lakes. Surely humanity is one; and we should feel the sufferings even of an unknown Indian peasant as if he were our own brother.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Britain Can Gain Much By Conceding Graciously

SUNDAY PAPER'S SERMONS ON READING'S SPEECH AT FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Diarchy At Centre Is The Only Possible Means Of Carrying On Through Troublous Times Says Garvin

LONDON, Jan. 11.

"Sunday Times" observes that Lord Reading's speech at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on the 5th will probably prove, the turning point of the Conference. In principle Lord Reading is probably right.

At this juncture Britain can gain much by conceding graciously now what might otherwise be grudgingly given later, but in the end realities rule the situation and Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare were, therefore, discharging conspicuous duty in drawing attention to realities and emphasising necessary safeguards if Lord Readings view is to be endorsed.

Providing safeguards are real and sufficient, there is probably no inherent objection to Lord Reading's attitude, but the nature of Safeguards is everything.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Observer," says that Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare have rendered high public service by expressing with sincere courage and honesty all doubts and reservations that steady statesmanship may honorably entertain, but they recognise the realities on the positive as well as critical side. The Practical task is now to make safeguards plain and strong in large essentials. Safeguards insisted upon by Lord Reading, if genuinely and sufficiently accepted in India, will justify the impending decision

Dyarchy at the Centre has now become the only possible means of carrying on through the troublous time ahead. The task of reconstruction must be faced in positive terms. Lord Reading's method of defining and securing both of two responsibilities in India is now the only way.—Reuter.

AFTER ALL A FEW LATHI BLOWS!

—:o:—

Sastri's Visions Of Freedom.

LONDON, Jan. 9. 4-45 p.m.)

Freedom of Edinburgh was conferred on H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal and Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal replying said, that if the Round Table Conference succeeded, it would be Scotsman who as chief representative of the United Kingdom would have "delivered the goods" and brought peace and prosperity to India and the Empire.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri said, "I am divulging no premature confidence, when I say, that we heard yesterday the Chairman of one of most important of our Sub-Committees say that at the next plenary session of the Conference, the Prime Minister on behalf of His Government will make a statement which will go far to satisfy the aspirations and desires of the Indian people (Loud applause). Freedom of India is going to be achieved, thanks be to Providence, not as in the case of Ireland, the youngest of Empire's Dominions, not by those methods with which they were unhappily too familiar, but by the method of discussion, compromise, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation at the Round Table (Loud applause). The Brightest chapter in the history of Great Britain is being written to-day at St. James Palace, in which would be recorded for the benefit of succeeding generations the story of how a long struggle came to happy consummation without anything more than few imprisonments and a few lathi blows".—Reuter.

PACHORA AGRICULTURISTS' SUFFERINGS.

—:o:—

SHENDURNI, Jan. 10.

A huge meeting of the agriculturist of the Pachora Taluka was held under the presidentship of Dr. Sane. Resolutions were passed requesting the Governer to consider the grivicnces of the agriculturists and to remit the land revenue and to suspend the collection of land revenue owing to the low corps, devastation duc to heavy rains and floods and the present deplorably low rates for produce.

Several other resolutions regarding the welfare of the agriculturists were also unanimously passed; chief amongst them being to take up to spinning and weaving as a sencondary occupation, abstinence from liquor, requests to Sahookars and Co-operative Societies to deal with their debters considerately and not to execute their dercees this year; request to Government to reconsider and cancel the enhanced assesment and inquire in the griviences of the agriculturists such as grazing waste lands, manure etc., etc.

Just A Joke In Hollywood Means Lock-Up In Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.

Serge Eisenstein, Russian film director of Hollywood, was detained for ten hours in his hotel room here to-day following the receipt by the police of a telegram signed "Los Angeles Citizen", charging him with being a Communist agitator.

Eisenstein was released when the charges were found to be untrue, and the chief of police sent him a formal apology. It is believed the telegram was sent as a joke by friends of the director, but he has instructed the Los Angeles police to make inquiries.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931

FUTILE EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

There is something extremely anomalous about Mr. V. S. Sastri receiving the "Freedom" of Edinburgh and thousands being deprived of what little freedom they have because of their participation in the national struggle. What is more surprising than the anomaly is Mr. Sastri's speech at Edinburgh. He is reported to have said in his speech, "The freedom of India is going to be achieved, thanks be to Providence, not as in the case of Ireland, the youngest of the Empire's Dominions, not by those methods with which they were unhappily too familiar but by the method of discussion, compromise, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation at a round table." This sentiment, we are told, evoked "Loud Applause," as well it might, having been evidently calculated to evoke such applause. But his view is based on two assumptions both of which are utterly untenable. The first assumption is that the present London Conference is about to give India a measure of freedom comparable with that won by Ireland. And the second is that India's freedom will be the consequence only of "discussion, understanding, accommodation, etc., etc." If Mr. Sastri seriously means that talk round a table can win freedom for his country and whatever is about to be won will be due to such talk, one can only deplore his poor sense of proportion. The present struggle he dismisses as a minor affair "without anything more than a few imprisonments and a few 'lathi' blows." One would had thought that Mr. Sastri could at least have taken the trouble to secure reliable news from India before embarking upon the course of making a contemptuous reference to those here who are bearing the weight of the struggle. Need we add that Mr. Sastri's other assumption that India is about to be given a measure of freedom comparable with that of the Irish Free State is equally ridiculous?

The latest stunt of the champions of the London Conference is that what is diplomatically called the principle of responsibility or responsibility with safeguards is accepted by both the Labour and Liberal Parties. And these champions have been for a few days past indiscriminately boosting Lord Reading's speech, artfully conniving at the unreasonable reservations and safeguards he demands before allowing even a modest measure of responsibility. Yet it is these reservations which, however modest each of them may appear separately, will in the aggregate detract a great deal from whatever measure of responsibility may be nominally granted. Indianisation of the Army is one of the crucial tests of full self-government in India but Mr. J. H. Thomas, President of the Defence Sub-Committee, observes that complete Indianisation is hardly possible even for a generation to come and naively adds that after all complete Indianisation "is not a necessary preliminary to the attainment of responsible government." Yet in their discussions over India's demand for complete self-government, British objectors have often urged and will continue to urge that India's inability to defend herself at present or in the near future is in itself a bar to her being granted full Swaraj.

The subtle but none-the-less reactionary ways of the wire-pullers of the Conference are perhaps most conspicuous in the Report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee the full text of which is now available in India. It pretends to give complete provincial autonomy and does lay down that "all provincial subjects including the portfolio of Law and Order should be administered in responsibility to the provincial legislatures." But at the same time the Report gives too many "powers" of interference with the Cabinet to the Governor who is neither responsible to the Legislature nor is recommended by it. Thus he may withhold assent to any legislation, and it will not be lawful without the previous sanction of the Governor to introduce several kinds of Bills. He is also to be vested with "sufficient" extraordinary "emergency" powers in regard to legislation and finance. We note that leaders like Srijuts Chimanlal Setalvad, Cowasji Jehangir, Chintamani, Ramchandra Rao, Joshi and Paul were opposed to such extraordinary powers but it is significant that their dissent did not weigh with the Committee. One can imagine after this what will be the "safeguards" in practice at the Centre. The policy is evidently to disarm opposition by seeming to give much and then discounting it in a variety of artful ways. In his promised declaration of policy the Premier will, no doubt, continue to be as vague and elusive as he has ever been. And if he is definite at all, his offer is bound to be far behind what will satisfy even the most moderate among Nationalists. It will not be long before the expectations entertained by some Moderates are proved to be futile.

ART REPRESSED.

—:o:—

Courage and imagination are the qualities Mr. George Slocombe, rightly, considers necessary for preserving the "cultural association" and intercourse between the Indian and the English people. George Bernard Shaw and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore adjusting their view-points to a wider outlook discuss cultural contacts and international unity. Are these qualities and these achievements acquired by those who remain subdued to their immediate environment and remain responsive only to their immediate routine, necessities? The history, comparatively modern, of Western India contains the bright chapters indicative of the constant endeavour for cultural re-building. It is not the Indian student and exponent of the cultural heritage and future of this country who has forgotten or has even the remotest inclination to forget the fact that these chapters are not less bright for the English people than the Indian people. Birdwood, Burgess, Griffiths, Terry and Kipling, to mention only some of the names that have directly influenced the course of artistic activities in Western India, are names they remember and cherish. They remember also the foresight which enabled the authorities of the time to plan and publish literature on almost every aspect of Indian art. These publications are to-day preserved as treasures. "The Journal of Indian Art", the engraved series of portfolios of workable art-crafts, and Griffiths' volumes on Ajanta are a monumental record. Where are the English administrators of the present-day who understand, who make or have made any effort or shown any inclination to understand, the responsibilities, let alone the sanctity, of the trust bequeathed to them by these Englishmen of rare enterprise and rarer vision?

Neither courage nor imagination, neither informed enterprise nor vision, could be traced in the mental make-up of those, presumed, expected and entrusted to advance India's intellectual prestige and cultural status. It is not administrative "convenience", as the official euphemism expresses it, that has led to the separation of Sir J. J. School of Art from the interference and control of the Director of Public Instruction. It has been, time and again, proved that it is the administrative incompetence of that department that has, directly, led to the event. Needless to recapitulate the incidents and the details of the blunders of the department now on record in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. Readers of the "Chronicle" will, however, easily recall the amazing resolution on the abolition of "free-hand" drawing, the abolition of the pottery and some other sections of the Reay Art Workshops, the niggardly advocacy of the claims of Indian artists at New Delhi, the avoidance of the opportunities for them at India House, the irresponsible representations at international exhibitions as well as the perpetual piling up of "educational" theories usually unassimilated and often improvised for "addresses" and "reports", which recently reached bathos in the "vocational" pamphlet produced after an expenditure of over twenty thousand rupees.

This is a record of administrative obstinacy or obtuseness, not of "convenience", courage, informed vision or imagination. Is this the record the present-day administrators aspire to perpetuate? The answer is in the negative, if we separate the individuals from the class, the statesmen, the men of vision and enterprise, from administrators of rigid petty-sighted routine. Again, we must separate the Indian Ministers and their, nominally, subordinate executives from the Governors and their, nominally, remote subordinates as well as those Indian citizens who helped to preserve the memory and advance the cause which today forms and will continue to form the bright chapters of the cultural association and contacts between the Indian and the English people. To Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the present Director of the School of Art, is due, in no small measure, the cultural association between the Indian and the English people that fought bravely for registering the claims of Indian artists both at New Delhi and at India House, London. These claims are not fully formulated much less are they fully recognised. Like all Indian claims they have been persistently and systematically sought to be side-tracked by vested interests, here and in England. They have evoked innumerable, aimless and empty controversies, not fruitful discussions. And, these aimless dialectics have led to the conditions that have hitherto, inevitably, distracted the School and victimised it. The School must now cease to be the scapegoat, the subject for subterranean tactics. The School's work, as exemplified in the pictures by its students executed at New Delhi and exhibited at India House, London, entitles it to demand not only all the facilities of advanced instruction it requires in painting, sculpture, architecture and art-crafts, but all the opportunities in India and in London its student can legitimately claim for their employment. The exhibition recently held in London of the student's work has, naturally, aroused more than curiosity. The work of those accustomed to arrange and classify Indian art into stereotyped moulds was distinctly difficult. The general trend of the comments left no doubt. The student's work was two-fold. It manifested two tendencies. One of them could be, naturally, appreciated and examined by Western critics with competence. And, they pronounced it "distinctly" good and one of them saw it as one that would "do credit to any Western academy". The other tendency has been, as seen in some of the examples, already recognised as achievement. The critics, naturally and rightly, speculate on the Western academy systems of instruction and the methods of tuition based on the Indian traditions and heritage in art. Most of them, naturally and rightly, hesitate to pronounce the final verdict. The effort would be not less superfluous than foolishly premature. The School is free only to advance along its distinct future. It has already irrevocably pledged itself to the promotion and advancement of those dominant and distinct art values which render the art heritage of India of permanently priceless and universal value, the value that one could see in all its triumph in the paintings, say at Ajanta, in the sculptures, say at Elephanta and Ellora, in the architecture, say at Ahmedabad, Bijapur or Champanir. The indirect or incidental influence Western art may exercise will and must remain indirect and incidental. And, the facilities for instruction in technique or construction, in painting, sculpture, architecture or art-crafts, of all kinds, Western and Eastern, must remain facilities. They cannot be and should not be either the aim or the policy of the School. The final aim of the School is one, unequivocal and irrevocable. The School has no business to exist if it cannot be directed definitely towards the path to which it has been definitely pledged by the highest executives.

The annual exhibition of the students' work will be exhibited this week. We look forward, naturally, to the work. But we are decidedly, eager to be assured the fulfilment of the pledge, the pledge implied in the courage and vision of those who created the bright chapters of cultural association in this Presidency between the Indian and English people and the pledge quite clearly formulated over ten years ago when the School, after two decades of stagnant complacency, started on its bold, progressive, reconstructive enterprise. Courage and imagination, vision and enterprise, the qualities which evoke cultural association and contact, are not the qualities acquired or retained by those subdued to their immediate environment or to their immediate routine necessities. We have indicated the presence of these qualities in the Indian people. Art in India refuses to be repressed any longer. Those who cannot understand the fundamental human logic behind that refusal are those who are directly responsible for raising the cultural barrier between the Indian and English people and, equally directly, for blotting out the bright chapters of the history of cultural association between the people in Western India. The annual exhibition at the School of Art this week is not an only occasion. It is an opportunity for words followed by tangible deeds which, we hope, will prove that the race of Englishmen with courage and vision, enterprise and imagination, is neither absent nor altogether extinct in India.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

LAWYER'S CONTENTION THAT IT IS 'ULTRA VIRES' AND 'ILLEGAL'

(By Bhailal N. DESAI, L.L.B)

For the reasons below-mentioned I am of opinion that the Criminal Law Amendment Act is 'ultra vires' and illegal. Some laymen asked me the grounds of my opinion. I found it difficult to explain all the legal position to them. So I asked them suppose a viceroy or a legislature enacted that all Indians should change their religion on pain of imprisonment and fine, would that be legal, if not why not?

Governance of India was carried on by the East India Company till 1st November 1858. The Company from time to time laid down that the governance of India should be carried on according to Justice, Equity and good conscience. In spite of that pious behest there were Acts and Regulations on the Statute Book which were a blot thereon. The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 caused considerable heart-searchings among the British statesmen, with the result that the Crown assumed the Governance of India so that there may be better government of the people of India.

Queen Victoria by her Proclamation of 18g8, (inter alia) declared "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." That proclamation was accepted by King Emperor Edward VII in his proclamation of 1908. The subsequent proclamation of King George V stated that "those proclamations were Charters of the noble and benignant spirit of the Imperial Rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I shall faithfully abide." The relevant portions from the proclamations have been quoted with a view to show that thereby the Indian subjects were placed on the same footing as other subjects of the Crown.

"NINE FREEDOMS."

Every British subject is free to say or do what he pleases so long as he does not transgress the substantive law of the United Kingdom or infringe the legal rights of others. This is called Freedom of the subject. By the application of this principle, the Constitutional Law of United Kingdom lays down nine freedoms of a British subject which are as under:—

1. Freedom of person, i.e., immunity from arrest or detention except for trial or in consequence of a judgment in a fair trial.
2. Freedom from forfeiture, i.e immunity of the property from attachment or confiscation except by due process of law.
3. Freedom of conscience, i.e., liberty to a subject to follow any religion that he likes without loss of office or rights.
4. Freedom of Press, i.e., liberty of a subject to own a press and to edit a paper on filing certain declarations only and liberty to publish matters of public importance and liberty of criticising public actions.
5. Freedom of public streets, i.e., liberty to take out and go in processions over public streets.
6. Freedom from arbitrary laws, orders and unjust demands made by the Crown or its ministers. Validity of all laws orders and demands to be decided by the courts of law.
7. Freedom of justice, i.e., the Crown and its ministers cannot interfere with the ordinary course of justice. All the orders made by them and the prerogatives claimed by them to be subject to the decision of courts of law.
8. Freedom of speech and discussion, i.e., freedom to speak or write anything which is not seditious or defamatory.
9. Freedom of meeting and association, i.e., freedom to enter into associations and to call meetings, so long as members do not trespass upon the private rights of property of others, or commit nuisance or infringe law of public meetings.

BASIS OF ALLEGIANCE.

The above-stated main freedoms are the birth-right of every British subject. Neither the Crown nor its ministers can trifle with them. They are recognised by the unwritten laws of United Kingdom and also by the constitution. They form the basis of allegiance to the Crown, who is pledged to recognise them and to govern according to the Acts of the Parliament, unwritten laws and customs of the United Kingdom. He is pledged to cause the law and justice in mercy to be executed in all judgments; and to maintain the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel.

The constitutional law does not recognise blind allegiance to the Crown. The subjects are bound to render allegiance to the Crown so long as it acts up to the contract, to the coronation oath and cares for the well-being of the subjects. If the Crown fails in its duties, if it wages war against the subjects, if it misgoverns or if it continually oppresses the subjects, the latter are not bound to be loyal to it. The British constitution recognises two more circumstances which absolve a subject from the loyalty—they are, when the Crown ceases to be a Protestant, and when he continues to stay in foreign dominions.

INDIAN STATUTORY PROVISIONS.

When the Indians were put on a par with the other subjects, it was apparent that no laws could be passed which would affect the allegiance of the subjects. It was, therefore, enacted by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and the same enactment has been re-enacted by Section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1919 that "Indian legislature has not the power to make any law affecting the authority of the Parliament, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom." Note the words "in any degree" and "of any person." They have been advisedly used.

Many of the Freedoms have been recognised by Acts of the Parliament. So with a view to allay any doubts, it was enacted by Section 84 of the Government of India Act that "any laws passed by any authority in British India which is repugnant to this act or any other Act of Parliament shall be void to the extent of that repugnancy."

EXCUTIVE ENCROACHMENT UPON JUDICIARY.

Applying the above-said sections and the principles of freedom of subjects, the Criminal Law Amendment Act is 'ultra vires' and illegal as it offends against the freedom of meetings and association, as it offends against the freedom of speech and discussion, one can have no discussion unless there is a meeting or association. It offends against the coronation oath to main tain laws of God. Man is a social animal, he cannot live except by association with others. The Act also offends against the freedom of justice. Whether an association is unlawful or not should be decided by a court. The Executive cannot present the courts with an accomplished fact by making a declaration. Unlawful assembly is defined by Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 143 provides the punishment for being a member of an unlawful association. It is the court which decides whether a particular body is unlawful or not. The Criminal Law Amendment not only takes away the discretion of the Courts to decide whether a particular association is unlawful or not, but it provides no safeguard allowing the association or its members the necessary liberty of an accused to show that the declaration is arbitrary or uncalled for or unjust.

In the legislation that took place after 1858 upto a certain time the freedoms of the subjects were fully recognised. It was not difficult to insert a clause in the definition of unlawful assembly "that any assembly declared unlawful by the Governor-General or any local Government shall be unlawful." Yet, it was not so inserted. Section 400 of the Indian Penal Code penalises membership of a gang of dacoits; Section 401 penalises membership of a gang of thieves. But the fundamental fact whether there is an unlawful assembly or a gang of thieves or dacoits is left for the decision of the courts. Till now the Governor-General and the local Governments have used the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against bodies having a political complexion. The Act was passed when the elective principle was not extended to the membership of legislatures. It was aimed against secret anarchical societies The Act was once misused; it is being misused now. The Home Member will express regret. Will the people of India be satisfied with such regrets?

THE CONTRAST.

By the way, the provisions of the Press Act of 1867 may be compared with the provisions of law applicable in the United Kingdom. It would be found that there is nothing about securities, forfeitures of security or of Press in the law applicable in the United Kingdom and in the Act passed in 1867. Fetters against the Press were made in 1910. They were repealed by the reformed council. Nevertheless the provisions of the repealed Act and something more are promulgated by Ordinances.

JUDICIARY'S DUTY TOWARDS CROWN.

No executive however well-meaning or good can be allowed to use arbitrary powers which are not fully and completely subject to the decision by courts of law. By applying the above-said canons, many other laws will appear to be 'ultra vires' and illegal. In England the Judiciary keep a constant watch to safeguard the liberty of the subjects. Light suffers by refraction through a prism and analises into rainbow colours. All over the world most eminent judges have not been upto the mark in dealing with questions between masters and slaves or between subjects and rulers. Human nature is human nature; but the judiciary have a duty towards the Crown to whom they are bound to be true.

To make my meaning clear, it is well known that there are Communist associations and organisations in England: the British Government whether it is conservative, liberal or labour Government does not like them and sees a positive menace in them; why are those associations not declared unlawful andn broken up? Recently a well-known paper in England openly through its columns preached non-payment of income tax. Why was no security demanded from the paper? Does it not show that a subject people are treated differently? Are we to suppose that the law and the judical standard should differ in their application to the ruling nation and the subject nation?

Notes of the Day.

Sastri on India's Sufferings.

Speaking at Edinburgh—the Scotsman's proverbial miserliness is really one of the many ways to which a chagrined world pays tribute when it wakes up, to his power of hypnotising others—the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri announced that "..at the next plenary Session of the Conference the Prime Minister on behalf of his Government will make a statement which will go far too satisfy the aspirations and desires of the Indian people." How far the Prime Minister "will go" is not a secret to "the Indian people". But the Indian people will have no quarrel with Mr. Sastri because he proposes to indulge in flights of anticipations. Seeing that he joined the Round Table Conference in obedience to an irresistible urge of serving India through a positively unpatriotic disservice, one may even wish him joy of drawing rosy pictures of a dark future. But it is impossible to regard with patient indulgence the manner in which he describes the sufferings which numbers of his countrymen, and countrywomen are undergoing. "A few imprisonments and a few lathi blows" is a cynically complacent description of what is happening in his country to-day. And to equate the betrayal of India at St. James' Palace with the happy consummation of "a long struggle" is adding insult to injury. India was entitled to expect something better of Mr. Sastri inspite of his love for the Round Table Conference.

99 per cent., what?

Defending his definition of the 100 p. c. American as "a 99 per cent. idiot" Bernard Shaw says "Most of the things I say of them are obviously true of all the peoples that on earth do dwell But as Americans can never believe that other nations could possibly resemble them, I get them every time just as (Sinclair) Lewis does." This negative characteristic of Americans and Shaw's definition—but we had better stop here. There are all sorts of sedition and extra sedition laws providing against the possibility of imitating Shaw.

War On Khaddar.

Mr. Yakub Hassan has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council recommending Government to cancel the orders passed by them prohibiting Co-operative Societies from taking part in the manufacture and sale of khaddar. It fills one with shame that any Government could be so perverse or so despotic as to pass the orders in question. We would like to know if any Co-operative Society which had helped or had contemplated helping the manufacture and sale of khaddar tamely submitted to the order without some kind of strong protest.

DABHOLKAR AND NARIMAN DECLARED GUILTY OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

—:o:—

Knight's Story "Invented To Suit The Case" And Dr. Nariman "Not A Novice In Buying Rivals."

COMMISSIONERS' SCATHING EXPOSURE OF THE ELECTION EPISODE.

In the election petition presented by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarakadas against Dr. A. J. D'Souza, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, and Dr. R. T. Nariman, which was heard by a tribunal appointed by Government, consisting of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Dr. F. X. DeSouza and Mr. V. G. Dalvi, the Governor has passed the following orders on the report of the Commissioners:

That the election of Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar and that of Dr. R. T. Nariman by the Bombay City (South) Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency on the 18th September 1930 is void on the ground of a corrupt practice having been committed by them within the meaning of rule 1 of Part I of Schedule V to the said rules:

(2) That the cost and incidental to the setting up of the Commission shall be recovered from the petitioner in the first instance by Government, that the respondents shall pay to the petitioner the cost of and incidental to the setting up of the Commission and Rs. 4,000 in addition for his costs, that the respondents shall pay to the Advocate General Rs. 800 for his costs, that if Respondent No. 2 pays the whole of the amount payable on account of the cost of and incidental to the setting up of the Commission, or of Rs. 4,000 or of Rs. 800, as aforesaid, he do recover four-fifths of the same from Respondent No. 1 and that the Respondents shall bear their own costs:

ALSO, DISQUALIFIED.

(3) That the persons mentioned below are reported by the said Commissioners as guilty of the corrupt practices and have thereby incurred the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rule (3) of rule 5 and sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the said rules:—

(1) Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt Agreement to receive a gratifications as a motive to withdraw from being a candidate: Schedule V, Part II, rule 3 (a).

(2) Mr. Dinsha Cowasji Promise of a gratification to a candidate with the object of inducing him to withdraw from being a candidate; Schedule V, Part II, rule 1.

The following are extracts from the report of the Commissioners

Petitioner is registered as an elector on the electoral roll of the Bombay City (South) Non-Mohammadan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council to which three seats are allotted. An election was held on 18th September 1930 for electing members thereto, as four candidates, Dr. Alban J. D'Souza, Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Dr. R. T. Nariman and Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, had stood to contest the three seats. The last-named candidate withdrew from the candidature a few hours after the polling had commenced, and it is the Petitioner's allegation that he was induced to withdraw his candidature by the offer or promise of the payment of Rs. 5,000 by Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Dr. Nariman conjointly with one D. Cawasji and that, as a result thereof, Mr. Bhatt withdrew from the said election and the three remaining candidates were declared duly elected. The Petitioner therefore alleges that the two candidates were guilty of corrupt practice at the election within the meaning of Schedule V, Part I, Rule 1, of the Bombay Electoral Rules and prays that for that reason the election of both of them should be declared void.

He has presented the petition only against two of the returned candidates, impleading Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar as Respondent 1 and Dr. R. T. Nariman as Respondent 2.

In giving particulars of the corrupt practice, he relies upon a letter addressed and alleged to have been handed over to Mr. Bhatt, signed by the two Respondents and Mr. D. Cawasji.

He further alleges that immediately thereafter Mr. Bhatt addressed and handed over to the Collector of Bombay a letter announcing his withdrawal from the election and made a similar announcement to the intending electors then present at the Town Hall where the poll was being taken.

RESPONDENTS' STATEMENTS.

The Respondents have put in their Written Statements. Respondent 1 in his lengthy statement denies that he induced Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt to withdraw from the election by offering the inducement alleged by the Petitioner or any inducement or that the latter withdrew in consequence of the offer alleged to have been made, as he had already decided to withdraw and communicated his decision to him and others some time before the conversation regarding payment of Rs. 5,000 took place; that the alleged action on his part does not amount to a corrupt practice, nor was the result affected by it; that the letter does not accurately record the terms of the arrangement; that shortly, the terms were as summarised in paragraph 9 of the statement, viz., that on seeing the Police arresting batch after batch of women-Desh Sevikas who had come forward to picket the voters and apprehending trouble from the crowds present there and feeling distressed about the matter, Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt decided at about 10-30 a.m. to withdraw from the election and communicated that decision to this Respondent and to others; that he then interviewed Mr. Healy, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and on being assured by him of the possibility of still more serious trouble, Mr. Bhatt decided to withdraw from the scene of the contest and go away from the Town Hall; that shortly after he told Respondent 1 and others that the blood of men which had been shed should be atoned for by payment of a sum to charity; that this idea appealed to the Respondent and eventually the letter was written out; that there was great excitement round about and that the letter does not record the exact arrangement, which was, that Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt should immediately withdraw from the scene of the contest; that it was not agreed upon that he was to withdraw from the contest; that the governing idea was to avoid all further bloodshed and expiate for the blood which had been shed; that it was common knowledge that Mr. Bhatt could not have withdrawn from the contest at that stage, and that he knew it well; that, lastly, he signed the letter without reading it in a state of great mental excitement.

Respondent 2 denies the fact of inducing Mr. Bhatt to withdraw as well as the fact that the latter withdrew as a result of any offer from him; he denies being guilty of a corrupt practice. He alleges that Respondent 1 sent for him and informed him in presence of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt that he (Bhatt) had as a matter of fact retired; that he was asked to sign the letter and he signed it without reading it, as he was then in a state of great excitement and suffered from the effect of heat stroke and was feeling giddy; that Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. Bhatt's agent, had already informed him before he signed the letter that Mr. Bhatt had actually withdrawn.

The most important documents in the case are the letter promising payment of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Bhatt and the letter written by him to the Collector, as Returning Officer, announcing his withdrawal from the contest. These were produced from proper custody and were admitted and marked as Exhs. A and B respectively.

RESPONDENT' CONTENTION.

In order to appreciate the points of law argued on behalf of both the Respondents, it is necessary to state that 4th of August 1930 was the date fixed for nominations of candidates and 7th August 1930 the date appointed for the scrutiny of nominations under Rule 11 (3) and (7). It is urged that a withdrawal of candidature to be an effective withdrawal should have taken place under rule 11 (8) before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the date succeeding that appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of the nominations. That date in this case would be 8th August and the hour 3 p.m. Mr. Bhatt not having withdrawn his candidature then, it was not open to him to withdraw it at all at any stage or on any day thereafter. His withdrawal, therefore, at 11-10 a.m. on 18th September was not an effective withdrawal; in fact, it is argued that under the rules, there is no provision for withdrawal after the stage in the elections mentioned in Rule 11 (8) and hence, even it be found that Mr. Bhatt withdrew from the election as a result of the promise made in Exhibit A, there would be no corrupt practice under the Rules Respondent's contention is that the withdrawal was ineffective at that stage, and that, inducing a candidate to resort to such an action by offer of a gratification would not come under Rule 1, Part I of Schedule V. In support of this contention attention is drawn to the scheme laid down by the Rules for holding elections which scheme is to the effect that where the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature in the manner and within the time specified in sub-rule 8 of Rule 11 exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken—Rule 14 (1).

It is argued that any withdrawal of candidature thereafter does not affect the necessity for taking a poll, and polling has to go on whatever the number of candidates, once the taking of poll has been decided upon; the result would be that even if all candidates but one withdrew long before or just after the taking of the poll has commenced, the polling has to go on till the last minute fixed for its closing. In dealing with this part of the case, we are of opinion that the definition of the words "Electoral right" does not support the Respondents' contention. The words "Electoral right" mean the right of a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting, at an election. Now in terms of this definition, if a person has a right to stand as a candidate, he has also a right to withdraw from being a candidate, unless that right has been taken away by the Rules; and the Rules nowhere take away that right. Rule 11 (3), on which reliance is placed, is to be read along with Rule 12 (2).

If a candidate by whom the deposit of Rs. 250 is made under Rule 12 (1) withdraws his candidature in the manner and within the time specified in sub-rule (8) of Rule 11, his deposit is returned to him, otherwise not. This is not to be read to mean that any other manner of withdrawal or withdrawal at any other time is prohibited. This amount of Rs. 250 is taken as a deposit to provide for expenses of polling in accordance with Rule 14 (1), where the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the number of vacancies; and if a candidate withdraws after it has been decided to take a poll, he forfeits the deposit. But thereby his right to withdraw later, if he so desires, is not taken away. It is to be noted that this definition of "Electoral right" occurs in Part VII of the Rules and Rule 30, of which the definition forms a part, runs as follows:—

"In this part and in Schedule V. unless there is anything repugnant in the subject-matter or context, 'Electoral Right' means the right of a person to withdraw from being a candidate at an election."

"PURITY OF ELECTIONS."

It will be observed that no restriction whatsoever is placed on his right to withdraw. It is not provided that if it is exercised in the manner and within the time specified in sub-rule 8 of Rule 11, then only would it be effective and not if exercised in any other manner and at any other time. If the Legislature wanted to provide for shutting out withdrawals at a stage later than that specified in sub-rule (8) of Rule 11, it would have specifically provided for that. This very word is used in Schedule V, Part 1, Rule 4 and it cannot be said that it is used in any restricted sense there. If these words be interpreted in the restricted sense contended for by the Respondents it would lead to absurd results. If the object of the Legislature was to preserve the purity of franchise and the purity of elections, then, reading the words in a restricted sense would defeat that object. Because it would be open to any candidate or any person to offer a bribe to a candidate at the time when the polling is actually in progress, to withdraw from the election, and thereby facilitate the election of the remaining candidates, as they would have to face one rival the less, and still it would not be a corrupt practice.

Several English cases were cited in the course of the argument to show that interference with voters by way of bribery, etc., was a corrupt practice. There is no reason why the principle of those cases should not govern the case of interference with candidates. The purity of election has to be preserved right up to that end: it is not therefore, conceivable that, if a bribe is offered to a candidate to withdraw in the midst of the pol-

(Continued on next page.)

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Governor-General has nominated the following officials to the Legislative Assembly:—

Members of the Executive Council.—Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir George Schuster and Sir Fazli Hussain.

Government of India: Home Department.—Mr. Gwynne and Mr. R. S. Bajpai.

Industries and Labour Department.—Mr. Shillidy, Mr. Tin Tut and Mr. H. A. Sams.

Railway Department.—Mr. Parson.

Army Department.—Mr. Mcworth Young.

Foreign Department.—Mr. Howell.

Finance Department.—Mr. Sanjiva Rao.

Legislative Department.—Sir Lancelot Graham.

The nomination of Dr. Dalal and Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, both non-officials from Bombay, to the Legislative Assembly is gazetted.

BUSINESS FOR OPENING DAY

The list of business for the Legislative Assembly on the opening day (14th instant) is simple. After the oath-taking by the members, there will be three motions, one for the election of members of the Standing Finance Committee, the second, for the election of members of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, and lastly the election of members of the Public Accounts Committee.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS DAYS

It is notified that the following are the provisional dates for the transaction of official business in the Assembly during the current month.—14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 26th and 28th.—A. P.

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S IMPERTINENT REPLY

—:o:—

Says Villagers Must Pay For Other's Faults

DHARWAR, Jan. 10.

(From Our Correspondent).

It will be remembered that the 'japtis' for the recovery of fines for cutting toddy trees at Pachapur have ceased and the articles attached hitherto have been returned to the villagers. The history and cause of the fines is well known. In reply to the applications of villagers that they were not liable to pay the tax as only a few volunteers had cut the trees and that they were already punished for it, the Collector of Belgaum sent the following reply on the 10th December 1930:—

"With reference to their application dated the 23rd November requesting not to recover the rate ordered to be levied from them under Section 25-A of the District Police Act, the villagers of Pachapur are informed that the amount is levied and is recoverable under Section 25-A of the District Police Act; they must suffer for the lawlessness of their fellow-villagers which they did nothing to prevent, and in the help to the authorities. The preservation of law and order is a communal obligation on the whole public of the village."

AUTHORITIES SURRENDER

Subsequently, however, when the villagers refused point-blank to pay the fines and allowed their moveables to be attached and the authorities could not find either a conveyance or a purchaser, the authorities seem to have thought that discretion was the better part of valour and stopped the 'japtis' the attached articles also being returned to the owners. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate has passed an order on 30-12-1930 to the effect that he would receive applications for remission of this tax up to the 30th of January 1931. The Mamlatdar has also issued a similar order on 2-1-31, saying that pending the D. D. C.'s personal enquiry on the 7th February, when he would visit Pachapur, the 'japtis' had been stopped and articles already attached are returned to owners. Thus there is an amicable settlement of the impasse at least for the present.

PAPERS WITHOUT EDITORIALS.

As a protest against the Press Ordinance, the Nationalist Daily and Weekly newspapers of Karnatak have decided to refrain from publishing any editorials. The "Karmavir" of Dharwar and the Karnatak Dhurina" of Kumta have accordingly appeared this week without editorials.

FAMINE IN SIDDAPUR.

Mr. Maniam, the fourth 'Dictator' of Karnatak toured round Shimoga district of the Mysore State; Shimoga, Sagar, Tirthalli and Sorab on propaganda work for the constructive programme of the Congress. As famine conditions prevail in Siddapur the peasants seem quite unable to pay the land revenue this year. Sagar and other Talukas visited by the 'Dictator' are adjoining that Taluka. The 'Dictator' exhorted the people of the said Taluka to render every help possible to their neighbourers in their poverty-stricken condition. Mr. Maniam asked the people to form peasants' associations wherever possible and formulate their grievances.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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Branches at CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

SIDDAPUR INFESTED WITH ROBBERS.

—:o:—

Karnataka Satyagraha News.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 8.

Advantage has been taken of the annual fair at Haveri to hold a Ryots' Conference and a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition under the Presidentship of Mr. M. P. Patil of Hukkeri, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. The organisers of the fair had previously notified that stall-keepers were prohibited from selling any foreign articles. The authorities have stationed there about 40 armed Police.

ROBBERS RAMPANT.

It seems that a part of Siddapur Taluka in Karwar District has been in grip of dacoits since the 25th December. A party of about 25 robbers invade one village every night assaulting men, women and children and even threatening them with death in case they hesitate to disclose their "hidden treasure". The men-folk have of late commenced night—petrol with the help of volunteers; but this task is very difficult since every hamlet consists of only two or three families and each hamlet is separated from the other by aobut a mile or so. The people htve therefore begun to send their women and children to Sirsi town or Mysore territory for safety.

PUNISHMENT FOR SATYAGRAHA.

To add to the misery of the people it will be remembered, that the Mamlatdar of the Siddapur Taluka has recently taken away almost all the guns (nearly a hundred) the only means of self defence of these poor villagers. This he did as a penalty for non-payment of grazing fees which the people had withheld, their contention being that Government had failed to provide adequate grazing facilities even as laid down by their own regulations.

Details of the robbers' raid which are to hand reveal a scandalous state of things. One of them calls out the other as Havaldar and says that the man (victim) must be made to pay now. All would go away with the loot as soon as a whistle is heard. The same story is related from every village.

The dumb village folk of the Siddapur taluka have been subject to this for nearly a fortnight, there is no relief from any quarter but a few Congress volunteers are risking their lives in keeping watch at night.

Two peasants of Tegur near Dharwar were sentenced yesterday to one month rigorous imprisonment each for cutting toddy trees, by the Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

VICTIM OF MOTOR ACCIDENT

Dhondoo Baloo, a mill worker aged 35 employed in the Union Mill met with a tragic motor accident on January 2. As he was going along DeLisle Road he was knocked down by motor lorry No. Y858. He received serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died on Saturday afternoon.

His body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held on it. Medical men of the K. E. M. Hospital have opined that death was due to a fracture of the spine.

NO FOREIGN CLOTH FOR RAMZAN.

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Moplahs To Take To Khaddar.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Jan. 7.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Calicut attended by over 15,000 persons, most of whom were Moplahs, was held last evening at "Khilafat Beach", under the presidency of Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, to pay respects to the late Moulana Mahomed Ali. Several local leaders of the Congress were present on the occasion. The President paid a high tribute to the most impressive and complete hartal that was observed in the city yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased Muslim leader. He gave a graphic account of the great services which the Moulana had done for the Motherland in general and to the Muslim community in particular. The Moulana had taken great interest in the welfare of the Moplah community of Malabar and it was therefore fitting that the Moplahs should assemble to pay their homage to their leader.

Mr. P. K. Koya said tha Moulana Mahomed Ali was loved and revered by every Moplah in the name of Islam and that the death of the Moulana removed a very prominent figure from the fold of progressive sections of the Muslim community.

MOULANA FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer recounted his personal movements with Mr. Mahomed Ali during the latter's visit to Malabar. The Moulana was a seeker after complete Independence both for his country and for the community and his services for Islam were quite very well-known. The Moulana was anxious to see the Moplah community of Malabar educated and progressive. His primary concern was to know whether the Moplahs were freely taking to Khadi and Swadeshi. The Moulana was a firm believer in the cult of Khadi, whatever his political views, and the fittest way in which the Moplahs could do him honour was by wearing Khadi every day.

RAMZAN AND BOYCOTT.

Mr. Abdur-Rahiman also wanted the Muslims to pay their homage to the late leader by taking to Khadi. Khadi and Hindu-Muslim unity occupied the latter's thoughts. For Khadi the Moulana had fought in India, and for Hindu-Muslim unity he had taken the hazardous voyage of 7,000 miles across the seas in very delicate health. The Moulana had said in London that "British domination was doomed if Hindus and Muslims decided not to be divided" and this illustrated his great anxiety for Hindu-Muslim unity. Speaking of Khadi, the lecturer said that the piece-goods merchants of Calicut were making the excuse that their entire foreign cloth stock were reserved for Muslims who would need it for the Ramzan. The speaker wanted an assurance that not an inch of foreign cloth would be purchased by any Muslim for the Ramzan. It was disgraceful to have the name of Muslims associated with foreign cloth under any circumstance. The speaker earnestly pleaded for the adoption of Khadi by Muslims.

Resolutions expressing the greatest sorrow at the sudden demise of Moulana Mahomed Ali and praying for his soul and requesting the President to communicate the resolution to Moulana Shaukat Ali were passed unanimously. It was also resolved to offer prayers in all the Calicut mosques for the Moulana's soul on Friday next.

SIX VOLUNTEERS JAILED

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate pronounced judgment yesterday in the case against six Congress volunteers who were charged with having picketed the local piece-goods shops. All the volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous each.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops is being continued to-day.

TO MAKE
Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAM SHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

DABHOLKAR AND NARIMAN DECLARED GUILTY OF CORUPT PRACTICES

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.

ling, it would not be an offence, because, withdrawal, to be an effective withdrawal, could only take place in the manner and at the time specified in sub-rule (8) of Rule 11. We may also point out that if the interpretation contended for by the Respondents be accepted, the effect would be that the Legislature will have made the offence of Bribery under section 171 (B) of the Indian Penal Code much wider than the corrupt practice under the Rules. We, therefore, find that there is no substance in the contention that, withdrawal after the time specified in sub-rule (8), Rule 11 being ineffective, no corrupt practice can be committed under the Rules in respect of such a withdrawal.

OBJECT OF RS. 5,000 NOT CHARITY.

Another question raised on behalf of the Respondents was that the promise of payment to Mr. Bhatt was meant "strictly for charity" and therefore there would be no corrupt motive behind it. English cases bearing on the point in respect of charitable acts of candidates towards voters were cited, including Wigan's case (181) 4 O'M and H. 13, where the remark is made by Bowen, J., that "Charity at election times ought to be kept by politicians in the background." These cases lay down that in each case the governing motive or intention of the act should be found; if it be found to be pure charity and nothing else, the act would be innocent, otherwise, not, and that the line of demarcation between a pure and corrupt motive is very thin It is a mixed question of law and fact, and from the evidence given at this trial we find that the object or motive with which the promise to pay Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Bhatt was made by the Respondents was to induce him to withdraw from the contest and thus make their election secure; he was the only rival and he had to be eliminated to make their position safe and their election a walk over. That was the governing idea and not one to benefit any charity; that the money was to go to charity "strictly" was a subsidiary motive and of secondary importance.

The object in the first instance was not to benefit any charity, nor to expiate or atone for any sins of bloodshed—when in fact there was no bloodshed—but to get Mr. Bhatt out of the way under the cloak of a contribution to charity. The parties knew that a direct promise to pay money to a candidate who continued to be a candidate to make him withdraw was an offence. They therefore resorted to this device of clothing it as charity and thus escape the consequence of that act. As would be shown later, it is not as if the idea of promising the payment of Rs. 5,000 for purposes of charity struck the parties at 10-30 a.m. on the day of election (18th September), all of a sudden, as is tried to be made out by Respondent 1. The idea was being nursed for several days before that, but did not result in anything tangible for various reasons. On the day of election, however, Mr. Bhatt felt that he had hardly any chance of success and that if he had to retire, he had better do so not empty handed but with the credit of having won something to be spent in charity. We are, on a review of the whole evidence on the point, unable to come to the conclusion that the governing motive of either the makers of the promise, i.e., the Respondents, or of the acceptor therefore, i.e., Mr. Bhatt, was one of pure charity and nothing else. The consideration that moved Mr. Bhatt to accept the proposal was that by getting Rs. 5,000 to be spent in such charity as was to be indicated by him, he was earning religious merit.

DABHOLKAR'S "STORY INVENTED TO SUIT THE CASE".

The evidence of Respondent 1, being of the party most interested, is naturally open to suspicion, but apart from that aspect of his statements, we have found his evidence unreliable in several respects. For instance, his statement "It is not true that the Central Bank is pressing me for their monies" was obviously not true to his knowledge. We had not anticipated that the Petitioner would produce actual correspondence with the Bank to falsify the statement and indeed, had it not been produced, we would have remained under the impression that what he stated was true, and that his financial condition was such as to make the payment of 1,000 a matter of no moment to him. Other parts of his evidence struck us as also being a set story invented to suit his case; and he had got ample time to do so, as on or about 24th September 1930, two voters, Mr. Tendulkar, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. W. T. Halai, had already begun correspondence with him imputing to him a corrupt practice at the election, and the first written statement submitted by him to the Collector, who held an inquiry under the orders of Government, was submitted by him on 14th October 1930. Naturally therefore we have to accept what he says with great caution and not until corroborated by independent evidence.

"CHOWNA TALKS TOO MUCH."

Mr. Chowna talked too much and seemed to be still acting as Respondent 1's election agent. Mr. Dinsha Cawasji, again an interested witness, as a signatory to Exhibit A, obviously was a tutored witness, deriving his inspiration from Respondent 1 and repeating in places his very words, as e.g., when he stated that Exhibit A ought to have contained the words "retire from the scene of the contest" and not merely "retire from the contest" without understanding the difference between the two statements, as he did not understand what the word "scene" meant. A suggestion was made during his cross-examination that as Respondent 1 aspired to be the Minister for Excise, and as he, the witness, was a liquor contractor, he would, in view of his business interests, pave the way for his own advancement by helping Respondent 1. We, however, leave it there.

Respondent 2 seemed to be a simple minded gentleman and we acknowledge the candour with which he treated the Commission and threw light on certain material aspects of the case which was neither in his or the other Respondent's interest to divulge, but that commendable feature of his evidence stopped at a certain stage, and as to what happened beyond that stage, We have to gather from other parts of the record of evidence. Dr. Popat deposed to the state of the health of Respondent 2 when he was called upon to sign Exhibit A. Mr. Healy the last witness was acknowledged on all hands to be an independent and disinterested witness. We share that opinion.

WHY DID BHATT WITHDRAW?

We proceed to find whether Mr. Bhatt did or did not withdraw immediately from this contest as a result of the promise made to him by Respondents of the payment of Rs. 5,000 "strictly for charity".

The truth appears to us to be that Mr. Bhatt agreed to withdraw only on a written assurance being given by Respondents that they would pay him Rupees 5,000 as a consideration for his withdrawal, he assuring them that he would spend the money strictly in charity, such as he would approve of. There is no doubt that Mr. Bhatt was not doing well at the poll, nor, looking to the temper of the crowd, was there any hope of many more voters turning up. He, therefore, had to make the best of the situation and consulted his friend Mr. Pandit. Mr. Healy says what the conversation was, as reported to him by the latter, viz., that Mr. Bhatt and Sir Vasantrao were "trying to effect a settlement by paying so much to Mr. Bhatt to be devoted to charity and the haggling was going on about the amount to be paid." After this Mr. Healy left and later on heard from the Collector that Mr. Bhatt had withdrawn. We accordingly find that it is not true that Mr. Bhatt had already retired before Exhibit A was signed, nor is it true that Exhibit A was passed as stated by Respondent 1, in order merely to salve their own consciences for the suffering caused to the public, but we find that it was passed in order to induce Mr. Bhatt to retire from the contest.

"CORRUPTION IS COMPLETE."

That Mr. Bhatt did retire after Exhibit A was signed is also proved; but, even if he had not and even if he could not have withdrawn from being a candidate, so far as the signatories are concerned, it is enough in our opinion if they have offered or promised the gratification of paying Rs. 5,000 to induce him to withdraw to bring their action within the purview of Rule Part 1, Schedule V. It appears to me that the offence of corruption is complete, whenever one party gives or promises money for the purpose of inducing the other to vote or forbear from voting and that other professedly accepts for that purpose, the promise or money so made or given. Thus the offence is complete by the one giving with such intention and the other professedly accepting with such intention. He who gives under these circumstances and with this purpose appears to me to be corrupt and he who accepts, to be corrupted, within the meaning of this Act." We accept the principle of this decision and applying it to the facts of this case, we find that the corrupt practice was complete when the Respondents promised Mr. Bhatt Rs. 5,000 with the intention of inducing him to withdraw from the contest and he accepted it professedly with that intention, irrespective of the question whether under the rules he could or could not have withdrawn at that stage.

DABHOLKAR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

There is the further allegation of both Respondents that they were unaware of the contents of the writing when they signed it as they had not read it. It may be noted that in their statements made to the Collector neither Respondent 1 nor D. Cawasji make this allegation. Respondent 1 states that, just when he had to sign it, he had a call from one of his workers that one of his voters was being molested and that therefore he was in a hurry to leave. Respondent 2 says that he did not know what the contents were because he signed with his glasses on and that he has to remove them when he has to read or write, and that he was suffering from a heat stroke and feeling giddy, and hence not in a position to understand the full significance of what he was doing. Both Respondents also plead the common ground that in and near Mr. Bhatt's office there was great uproar, noise and excitement. Now so far as Respondent 1 is concerned, we have got it from his mouth "that he gave the purport of the letter orally" to Mr. Pandit to be put down in writing. Further on he says that Mr. Bhatt wanted a writing and that he already had instructed Mr. Pandit to reduce the arrangement to writing so that now at this stage it is too late for him to plead ignorance of the contents of the letter. He knew what the terms of the arrangements were. They were settled between him and Mr. Bhatt and he gave the purport thereof to Mr. Pandit to be reduced to writing. How can then he be believed to say that he did not know the contents?

DR. NARIMAN'S TURN.

As for Respondent 2, his learned counsel had made us a very earnest appeal to treat his case separately from that of Respondent 1 and even without such an appeal we would have certainly done so. His case is that he signed on the assurance of Respondent 1 that Mr. Bhatt had already retired and that the laitter desired to get together Rs. 5,000 for some charity which he liked and that Respondent 1 asked him if he would like to pay the same amount as he did (Rs. 1,000) and that thereupon he (Respondent 2) said that he would subscribe Rs. 500 only; that Dinsha Cawasji was there and he said he would pay Rs. 1,000; that he (Respondent 2) made further inquiries as to who would pay the balance of Rs. 2,500 and Dinsha replied that he would get the balance subscribed by his friends. Pandit who was present there sat in a chair in front of a small table and he saw him writing out the letter; that thereafter Respondent 2 called upon him to sign and he signed. He adds that he asked Pandit, before he signed it, if Mr. Bhatt had actually withdrawn and he said, yes. Then he gave him a fountain pen, some one behind him said, 'Sign, sign, let this calamity be over. Every thing was alright'; that he was confused, that he did not take out his glasses and signed it in a trembling hand without reading it. We have quoted 'in extenso' from his deposition the somewhat dramatic development of the sequence of events as to how he came to sign. On his own showing then the statement of Respondent 2 establishes the fact (1) That he was in sufficient possession of his faculties to inquire what the arrangement was and that he was not so confused as he tries to make out, and (2) that the arrangement deposed to by him was the one that was reduced to writing, excepting in one particular, viz. that the amount was to be paid, not as an inducement for Mr. Bhatt to withdraw from the contest, but was a donation for charity suggested by him after he had already decided to withdraw.

But from the evidence reviewed before we have found that the story that Mr. Bhatt had retired prior to the obtaining of the promise from the Respondents is a got up one, and even if it were true, that Mr. Bhatt had not retired but merely professed to retire, it would still be a corrupt practice to offer him a donation for charity. So far, we have based our finding on Respondent 2's evidence, but we find from other evidence also that Respondent 2 knew what the letter contained. Respondent 1 says "Dr. Nariman and D. Cawasji were present when I spoke to Pandit (in English). I told him that we were responsible to contribute Rs. 5,000 strictly to charity and that Bhatt should withdraw from the scene of the contest." Respondent 1 had no reason to be hostile to Respondent 2. He was sent for specially with a view to have the matter discussed. He was sent for in Mr. Bhatt's office before the sum of Rs. 5,000 was agreed upon and he knew about it. This is what D. Cowasji says and he too has no reason to be unfavourable to Respondent 2. Mr. Healy only deposes to the fact that Respondent 2 was called when Mr. Bhatt suggested the drawing of lots and that he was unwilling to cast lots and that thereafter he remained in the office sitting in a chair. On this evidence it is not possible to exempt Respondent 2 from the liability that follows from his participation in the corrupt practice.

NOT A NOVICE!

We have not till this moment mentioned the fact that Respondent 2 is not a novice at the game of buying off riva's. He has admitted before us that at the prior election in March 1930 he paid one of his rivals Rs. 750 and the other Rs. 1,000 to withdraw from the contest and they withdrew and he was elected. This expense was not, of course, shown in his return of election expenses and although he stated that he had spoken about the payment to Mr. Domingo, an officer connected with the electon branch in the Collector's office, no action seems to have been taken against him. This fact was brought out in his cross-examination; a question to that effect was put by petitioner's learned Counsel and objected to by Respondent 2's learned counsel. This also is a proper place in the Report to record the action of Respondent 1. It seems one of his relatives who had been working for him had employed a man, one Ratanlal A. Mehta by name, for purposes of his election. He sent notices to Respondent 1 to be paid the balance of his remuneration. Respondent 1 did not pay but sent on the notices to his relative, who according to him must have paid Ratanlal, and thereafter no further notices were sent to him. He has not paid that relative, but according to rule 19 (2) (Part K of Form V) such expenses have to be shown in the return of election expenses. That he has not shown in his return is admitted and he gives two reasons for the omission: (1) that he did not know that any such expenses have to be shown in the return and (2) that he got the notices long after he sent in the return of expenses.

We have now to consider the cases of Mr. Bhatt and Dinsha Cawasji under Rule 47 (a) (b) and record a finding whether a corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by Mr. Bhatt who was a candidate and the nature of such corrupt practice, and whether Dinsha Cawasji is proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such practice, with any recommendation we may desire to make for the exemption of the latter from the disqualifications incurred by him under the Rules.

As for Mr. Bhatt, he too has given a written explanation in which he says that some one from the crowd told him that he was making a sacrifice by withdrawing and so Respondent 1 was also asked to make some sacrifice and that he had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 to charity, and then an arrangement was arrived at to write out a letter to that effect; that he did not withdraw because of the letter but because of what was happening outside the Town Hall; that as the suggestion for charity came accidentally, he thought a good purpose was going to be benefited and adopted it. The contents of the letter, however, belie this piece of specious pleading. The letter distinctly says, if you immediately withdraw we the signatories will pay you Rs. 5,000. Broadly speaking, his case stands or falls with that of the Respondents. If they promised him a gratification for inducing him to withdraw his candidature and if he accepted it and so withdrew, then he would be guilty under Schedule V, Part II, Rule 3 (b) of the Rules.

We report therefore that in our opinion the election of the Respondents 1 and 2 has been induced by a corrupt practice and that the result of the election has been materially affected by a corrupt practice, viz. that Respondents 1 and 2 induced Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt to withdraw from being a candidate by offering or promising to pay to him Rs. 5,000 to be paid to charity, and that their election is void—Rule 14 (1) (a). We further record under Rule 47 (a) in our Report a finding that a corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt and the nature of such practice is such as is set out in Schedule V, Part II, Rule 3 (a) to wit, that he being a candidate agreed to receive a gratification as a motive to withdraw from being a candidate at the election; and also a further finding that Mr. Dinsha Cawasji has been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of a corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice is such as is set out in Schedule V, Part II, Rule 1,—to wit, that he not being a candidate, committed the corrupt practice of promising a gratification to a candidate, viz. Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, with the object of inducing him to withdraw being a candidate and we do not recommend that he be exempted from the disqualification he has incurred in that connection under Rule 5(3).

As for costs, our recommmendation is that all costs of and incidental to the setting up of the Commission be in the first instance recovered by Government from the Petitioner and that the same be retained out of the amount deposited by him and the balance remaining thereafter be recovered from him personally. That the same, i.e. costs of and incidental to the setting up of the Commission be paid by Respondents 1 and 2 to the Petitioner and that Respondent 2, if he pays the whole amount to the Petitioner, do recover four-fifths of the same from Respondent 1. We further recommend that the Petitioner do recover a sum of Rs. 4,000 for his costs from the Respondents and that Respondent 2, if he pays the whole amount to the Petitioner, do recover four-fifths of the same from Respondent 1; and we further recommend that the Advocate-General do recover Rs. 800 for his costs from the Respondents and that if Respondent 2 pays the above amount he do recover four-fifths of the same from Respondent 1. Respondents 1 and 2 will bear their own costs.

The report, is signed by Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, President and Messrs. F. X. DeSouza and V. G. Dalvi, Commissioners.

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TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.
In India millions go to quacks when their eyes are affected and, not infrequently, many become blind. All India Blind Relief Association report says "there are perhaps a million and a half, who under proper conditions, need never become blind at all."
ANKHI KHOOSH
acts like a charm in cases of eye troubles. It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes, cures conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ulcers and all inflammations like magic. Best remedy under the sun for conjunctivitis in infants. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision. Does not smart, absolutely safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating.
Report of Eye Diseases treated with ANKHI KHOOSH at Nasrapur Mission Dispensary between 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age	Disease	Interval of Treatment	Result
Girl	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis (inflamed red and watering eyes.)	3 Days	Cured
Woman	45 Yrs.	Do with Stye	6 Days	Cured
Boy	4 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	4 Days	Cured
Boy	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Cured
Woman	40 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

(Sd.) GEO. LIPTROTT,
Superintendent,
Poona & Village Mission, Nasrapur.

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

DISARMAMENT

"Pious Anglo-Saxon Hopes"

FRENCH PUBLICIST ON AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Christmas wishes for general disarmament and world peace voiced by Anglo-American statesmen are difficult to reconcile with brutal facts such as the Franco-Italian rivalry and America's naval program, according to M. Saint-Brice, noted political writer of "Le Journal."

"As if by chance," says M. Saint-Brice, "the expression of these pious Anglo-Saxon hopes coincides with the announcement that the United States Navy Department is asking Congress for an increase of 125 seaplanes, besides new plane carriers, and that experiments are being made in America with a new invisible torpedo. There is the result of the London accords. All measures, limitation or restriction of armaments merely serve to stimulate ingenuity and to displace rivalries.

"France can but answer the speeches made by English and American statesmen by repeating the plain statement of facts made by M. Briand at Geneva which establishes that she has reduced military service from three years to one year and her standing army from 21 army corps to 20 divisions, besides cutting her fleet down one half. Have these measures brought about the slightest "detente"? Never before has there been so much talk of rival armaments, and Mr. Craigie, who has just come from Rome, has been able to see for himself how difficult it is to settle a question apparently so simple as effecting an equitable balance between the naval forces of France and Italy, who certainly have no intention to fight each other, but who have not the needful certainty of future security.

"It is by the establishment of security that the disarmament problem should be approached. There is no more absurd conception than to try to base the feeling of security on a competition of armaments, for limitation and even reduction of armaments is nothing more than a new and most specious form of competition. It is easier to establish an hegemony by obliging one's adversaries to disarm than by arming more than they."

BORDI CONGRATULATES SARDAR AND MRS. KAMALA NEHRU.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Jan. 8.

A procession was taken out here in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

A public meeting was held on the 7th instant in Shree Lalaji Square and the resolution of condolence was passed by all standing for the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

A resolution of congratulation was passed for the sentences on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, and Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

"Gandhi Road" And "Vallabh Road"

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

In an extraordinary meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, a resolution was brought forward to change the names of Richey Road and Olphant Road into "Gandhi Road" and "Vallabh Road", respectively. In spite of the opposition of Mr. Chanewala, the original resolution was carried by an overwheiming majority.

BOMB CASE ACCUSED BAIL OUT

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Mr. M. Mahmud, the City Magistrate, released to-day on bail of Rs. 20,000 Ehsanilahi, the young man who was arrested in connection with the University Hall shooting outrage.—A. P.

When Children Fight Distasteful Laxatives

Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

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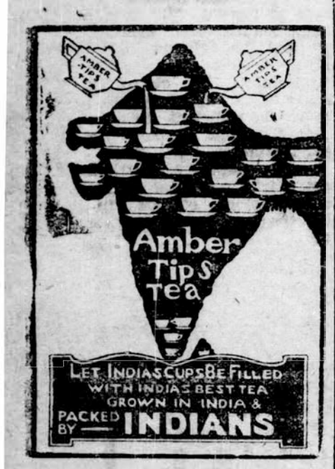
13

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE."



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A NEW INVENTION

"The Bharat" Single Cylinder Carding Machine

(By K. Tirunarayan.)

The khadi movement from its inception down to this day has had its ups and downs and though it has not gone much ahead as it ought to have done has infused a spirit into the people, and has made it certain that it has come to stay, and has immense potentialities. To enable it to take up its legitimate place as an industry of the land a great many improvements in the art of khadi manufacture are necessary. It will not be an exaggeration to say that we are working with imperfect and crude implement. The charkhas of the village spinner are in most instances rickety, their spindles wobbling, and their carding bow of the erudest type. They cannot afford to buy better instruments or even repair the existing ones. It is a wonder that they persist to spin even with these materials, but there is a power behind—their poverty—that drives them to do it. This is one of the many reasons why khadi production has not advanced more rapidly.

To a considerable extent to-day the movement is depending on the poverty of the poor, and the philanthrophy and partiotism of the comparatively well-to-do. Most of the spinners in the villages will not hesitate to set aside the spinning wheel if they are sure to find another occupation which will give them even 2 annas a day. Many who otherwise would have taken to spinning even under existing circumstances do not spin because they find carding very taxing, or do not know it, or one too weak to handle the bow. So it is the bounden duty of those engaged in khadi activity to rectify these wants and make spinning more remunerative and attractive to the village spinner.

CARDING DIFFICULTIES.

Nearly seven years ago when I learnt carding at the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati I found that I could not card for a week continuously; Since then I have been seriously thinking of making a contrivance ... will do away with much of the fatigue. And from a comparatively trifling observation six years ago while spinning with a friend one evening, I realised the priciple of the carding machine which I have to-day perfected after considerable experiments. It has undergone all practical tests in a village where it was worked by villagers who never had any previous experience in handling any machine. And all of them were able to learn the work in 2 days time and have worked for 3 months continuously daily from 7 to 8 hours getting 10 to 12 rupees per month as wages and carding on an average 6 annas daily. It was also found that more yarn was produced, the yarn becoming finer and more uniform in quality and that the spinning speed of the village spinner rose by 40 per cent. For the last 2 years I have devoted my attention solely to this, and I may, confidently say that the machine I am presenting to the public to-day is neither a toy nor one in a crude and imperfect stage requiring further experiments.

THE MACHINE.

The following information regarding its working and upkeep will be useful in judging the worth of the machine.

(1) Carding capacity 1 to 1 -|4 lb. per hour and 6 lb. in 1 hour.

(2) An able bodied man can conveniently sit and work on it for 8 hours two hours at a sketch. The maximum number of hours that a man has worked as it at a stretch is 4 hours and 20 minutes. He can continue to work for 26 days in the month (with a day of rest in each week.)

(3) The machine is very simple in construction and can be easily handled by a villager with a training of about a week. No special skill is required to handle the machine.

(4) The carding is decidedly superior to the hand-bow carding and the staples are not injured. The machine has been examined by a technical Expert and both the above facts testified to by him.

(5) There is absolutely no wastage in carding except in the is carding except in the shape of dirt and leafy matter that is present in the cotton.

(6) Bale pressed cotton full of dirt and dust was also tried and the carding was found to be satisfactory.

(7) There is no danger of over carding at all

(8) The machine cards Deo Kapas and Egyptian cotton which are ordinarily not cardable by the hand-bow. It cards wool also satisfactorily but since the staples are long and greasy there is more strain in pedalling.

(9) The upkeep charges for a month will be about 2 annas at the most (castor oil for oiling) and overhauling charges Rs. 3 to 4 in a year.

10) The parts of the machine are all substantial and can stand wear and tear for more than 15 years.

(11) Except the 5 ball bearings all the other parts can be manufactured in India; the wooden parts by any village carpenter; the iron parts in a machine workshop in a town.

(12) The carding fillets fitted to the machine are guaranteed to last for one year at the least.

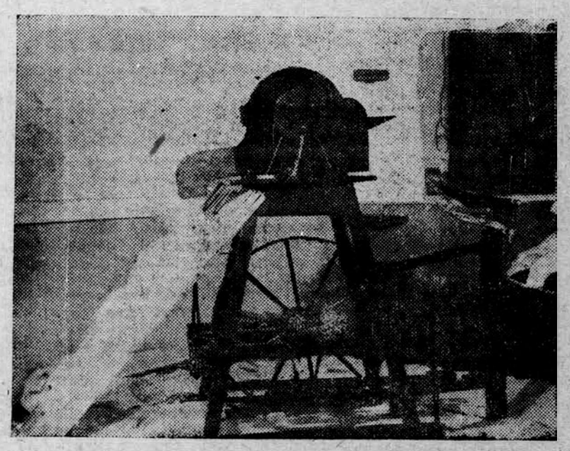
(13) Experiments regarding the machine were began six years ago and after exhaustive experiments and trials the present perfect type is evolved.

(14) The cost of the machine will be Rs. 85.

Any further information can be had from Mr. K. Tirunarayana, B.A., C|o Shree Bharat Takli Mandal, C. P. Tank, Bombay.

The above machine will be demonstrated to the public for a week from the 12th instant between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. daily at the premises of the Shree Bharat Takli Mandal, C. P. Tank, near Ram Bagh.

All are cordially invited.



THE BHARAT CARDING MACHINE.

BULDANA RIOTS CLEARLY COMMUNAL

—:o:—

Police Inactivity Blamed

Mehkar, Dist., BULDANA, Jan. 6.

Mr. A. M. Kaole, Secretary Bar Association, Mehkar, writes:

The causes of the present organised mass movement in Buldana District, as given by the Associated Press, in its recent communication D| 29-12-30, under the heading "Agrarian Revolt in Buldana," are incorrect and misleading. Heavy indebtedness of the peasantry is by no means a special feature in this district much less in the two or three Police Station ranges affected. The evil is prevalent throughout the whole of India and its magnitude in these parts is not a whit larger.

CLEARLY COMMUNAL

"Lack of employment in the fields" cannot also be one of the causes; because, in these days of harvest time, there is no unemployment as a matter of fact. On the contrary, labour is scarce and therefore picking and gathering of crops have to be put off from day to day. It is true that the cotton crop has considerably failed but jawar, the staple food of the people, is abundant and inordinately cheap. Picking of cotton and reaping of other crops are, from times immemorial, being paid for mainly in kind except that in some cases the picking of cotton is done partly in kind and partly in cash, as is also being done this year. Besides, the share of the labourer is not fixed but changes according to the prices prevailing and the abundance or scarcity of produce and it invariably keeps peace with the ordinary wages in money so as to suit the landholders and labourers. Again, this was not peculiar to Marwadi and Brahmin landholders but to all and this cannot be one of the reasons of the movement, which is clearly communal in spirit.

POLICE TO BLAME

The reason is that anti-Brahmin and anti-Marwadi Propaganda was incessantly carried on in the affected part, by the so-called Satyashodhak Meetings and Jalasas, which openly poured their worst venom in the ears of the ignorant masses. Though the speeches and jalsas clearly fell under Sec. 153-A, no action was ever taken by the authorities nor were reporters ever present. This prepared the ground for this mischief and the direct instigation by an organised set of persons in this tract, took advantage of the congenial soil and led the labourers and debters to commit these acts of violence, sometimes by adding false rumours that the Government was going to condone any such acts. The rumours found corroboration in the inactivity of the Police-officers in the two affected Police-station ranges. The District Officers are also to be blamed for neglecting the movement, though warnings were given from responsible quarters.

FASCIST FEAR OF NEWS

—:o:—

Son On His Mother's Arrest

A representative of the "Manchester Guardian" interviewed Signor Lauro de Bosis, son of the late Adolft de Bosis, one of the most distinguished Italian poets of the nineteenth century and translator of Shelley, regarding the arrest in Rome last week of the poet's aged widow on a charge of conducting clandestine propaganda against the Fascist regime. Signor Lauro de Bosis is himstlf a playwright and poet, and has translated Frazer's "Golden Bough" and ther works into Italian. The interview was given outside Italy.

Answering the question whether there is any substance in the allegation against his mother, Signor de Bosis said: "What do you call propaganda? For some time a group of Liberals in Italy who are far from any general hostility to established institutions, but are rather what you in England would call enlightened Conservatives, nave been attempting to pool their knowledge of what is going on in the world. Is that 'conducting propaganda'?

PIRANDELLO AND THE FASCISTS.

"It is hard", he continued, "for you to understtand what life is like in a country where news is entirely controlled by the Government. Such is the case in Italy to-day. Imagine what it is like to be dependent for information about events at home and abroad upon newspapers which one and all are obliged to pass, over in silence any news which is distasteful to the Government. Do you know to what lengths that has been carried? An order was once sent out to newspapers to publish no word about a tour of Pirandello with a dramatic company in England for fear it should be known that this was a financial failure, as this would be discreditable to the Fascist party, of which Pirandello is a member.

"In the same way more important news is served up in the Italian press in such a way that we can have no idea what is really being said or done either at home or abroad. Speeches by men like Benedetto Croce in the Senate are reported in a few lines in the press, while the answer of some young Fascist secretary will be spread over columns. Can you wonder, then, if some of us nave been trying to keep ourselves and our friends informed in the most objective way about the things most interest us?"

PRIVATE NEWS BULLETINS.

The interviewer asked Signor de Bosis who was the author of the news bulletins thus distributed."

"I myself," he answered, "have composed most of them. I happen to be well in touch with a number of people in Italy who move in different circles, as, besides literary and scientific works. I have undertaken various tasks on behalf of the Government which brougnt me in touch with public men. For instance, I have sometimes acted as interpreter for the Prime Minister. Then I have also been employed abroad, taking charge of exhibitions of Italian art in the United States and visiting England on behalf of the authorities. I have, therefore, a rather keen sense of the difference between what is going on in the world and what is reported in our local press. That is what determined me to give other people the benefit of the same knowledge."

"What," Signor de Bosis was asked, "have you had to do with the Socialist and democratic emigres in Paris, such as Signor Turati and Signor Nitti? They too, distribute propaganda in Italy."

SO CORRECT WILD RUMOURS.

"Yes, you are entitled to call what they disseminate propaganda, but their object and methods are quite different from ours. That is why we keep quite aloof from the. They are out to capture power for political parties that have been disbanded in Italy. We are out simply to give Indians with whom we are in touch some means of forming a view about their political duties. How can a man know his duty as a citizen if he has not the faintest idea whether it is true, as his press implies, thatt neighbouring countries are arming against Italy and that the overthrow of the Fascist Government is being planned by foreigners who want a weak Italy at their mercy?"

"You think it your duty, then, to give Italians some information to correct the impressions they get from the newspapers?"

"Partly," Signor de Bosis answered, "that is our aim. But we also seek to correct the wild rumours which are all over Italy as a result of nobody trusting the press. In fact, all we have been trying to do is to give ourselves the benefit of an ordinary accurate newspaper. As it is impossible for any private person to publish even a monthly journal of general information in Italy, we have resortel to occasional clandestine distribution of a privately printed sheet."

PLIGHT OF SIGNORA DE BOSIS

"Is your mother interested in politics?"

"My mother has spents most of her life brnging up a large famils on small means," was the answer. "That leaves very little time for political activities. She has a keen interest in the public good, howevre, and when she saw what we were doing she wanted to help, so we allowed her to address envelopes. It turns out that we were wrong in doing so, for now she has to bear the brunt before a military tribunal. That is bad enough for anyobdy but especially for an old lady in her sixty-sixth year, who, for all her long residence in Italy, is none the less an American by birth and accustomed to American ways of thinking"

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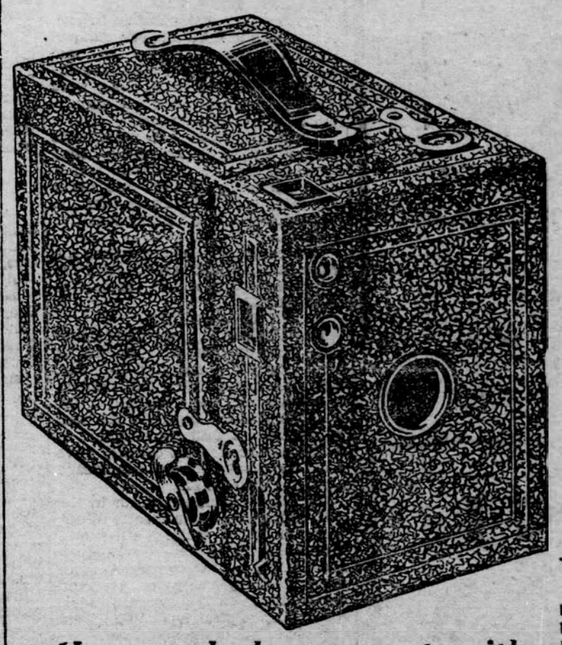

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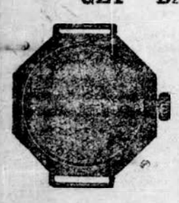

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LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

—:o:—

Why Indian Princes Refused To Attend

ALL OVER DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENCE

A correspondent in the "Evening Standard" writes:—

The refusal of the Indian Princes to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet was due, i seems, not to the fact that they were listed alphabetically, but to the fact that they were given precedence after the ambassadors of foreign Powers.

These questions of precedence are not always as foolish as they seem. They involve national rather than personal prestige, and every schoolboy should be aware that the Indian Princes are acutely sensitive upon these points.

How comes it, therefore, that the authorities did not make tactful inquiry before exposing themselves to a rebuff?

INTRICACIES.

The intricacies of "placement" —to use the correct diplomatic term, do not, I am glad to say, figure prominently in this capital. A duke is only too delighted if for once he is not obliged to sit next to his hostess, and ambassadors of long residence in this country have come to welcome our haphazard methods with relief.

But Englishmen abroad or in the Dominions are by no means insensitive to these social distinctions. The A. D. Cs at Delhi or Bombay age rapidly under the strain of seating deputy-commissioners and their wives in the correct order. And many a man has risen from the Viceregal table in a rage.

How can it be expected, therefore, that the Indian Princes, aware of all the pushing and shoving that goes on among our officials in India, should have realised that in London such things are smiled at? I am all, in this matter, on the side of the Princes.

"GENERAL" AVARI.

—:o:—

Question In C. P. Council.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. has given notice of the following question to be asked at the ensuing session of the C. P. Legislative Council:—

(a) Is it a fact that Mr. Munchersha Avari a prisoner in the Nagpur Central Jail has been removed to the Lunatic Asylum! If so, when was he removed?

(b) Was Mr. Awari examined by the duly constituted Medical Board prior to his removal to the Asylum?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if the period of Mr. Avari's Stay in the Asylum would be counted towards his term of imprisonment? If not, why not?

(d) What steps Government have taken to give effect to a resolution passed by the C. P. Legislative Council wherein it was expressed during the debate that Mr. Avari deserved to be released unconditionally?

The session commences on 12th inst. and will last up to 17th inst.

MR. JOG RELEASED.

Mr. M. P. Jog Captain of Congress Volunteers who was convicted to four months rigorous in October last was released from Raipur Jail yesterday morning. He arrived here to-day and was congratulated by the Provincial War Council. Mr. Budhas Law Student who was convicted and released along with Mr. Jog was also congratulated.

ENQUIRY INTO SHRIMATI ANASUYABEN KALE'S CONVICTION.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the forthcoming session of the C. P. Legislative Council.

This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of this Council to make an independent enquiry regarding the arrest and imprisonment of Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale under section 4 of ordinance V of 1930.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Kale was the 11th Dictator of the C. P. Marathi War Council and convicted to four months simple imprisonment for picketing at the Council election.

REGRET AT M. MAHOMED ALI'S DEATH.

A meeting of the Press Employee's Association held on 6th inst. at Mr. Pradhan's Bungalow with Mr. Fulay in the Chair recorded its profound sense of regret at the untimely death of Moulana Mohamed Ali, one of the greatest of Indians of our time and offers its heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased. The meetings business was adjourned as a mark of respect for the departed soul.

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NEED FOR PURE DRUGS ACT AND HIGH DUTIES.

Enormous Imports From United Kingdom.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S MEMORANDUM TO DRUGS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following is a summary of the written memorandum submitted by the Bombay Medical Union, Bombay:—

From the report of the Senior Trade Commissioner for India and Ceylon for the year 1928-29, it appears that more than 40 per cent. of imports of drugs come from the United Kingdom as will be seen from the following table:—

IMPORTS OF DRUGS INTO INDIA

		From United Kingdom.	From other countries.
Camphor	Rs. 27,52,000	2,000	27,50,000
Cod Liver Oil	Rs. 1,30,000	81,000	49,000
Morphia and preparations of Morphia and Opium	Rs. 1,36,000	1,09,000	27,000
Proprietory and patent medicines	Rs. 42,84,000	23,13,000	19,71,000
Quinine salts	Rs. 24,47,000	14,95,000	9,52,000
Other sorts of drugs and medicines	Rs. 1,04,35,000	48,99,000	55,36,000
Total	Rs. 2,01,84,000	88,99,000	1,12,85,000

THE GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

Although a "Sale of Foods and Drugs Act" does exist in the United Kingdom, it is unfortunate that no Act is made applicable to exports of drugs from there to India and elsewhere. The result is that there is no guarantee that all the drugs etc. imported into India, from the United Kingdom have the same purity of composition and standard as of the drugs used in that country under the sale of Foods and Drugs Act. Then again there are certain foreign firms which specialise in the export of drugs especially manufactured for India and other Eastern countries; these firms usually make price the chief consideration and do not always care to send articles of a standard quality.

This practice is likely to kill the indigenous drug-manufacturing industry by unfair competition. Hence it is only legitimate that in the interests of the public and the medical profession as well as for maintaining a high standard of quality in the drugs manufactured locally, there should be an effective control to prohibit the import of drugs which are the below standard of purity and composition laid down for such drugs in the country of origin.

WANTED PURE DRUGS ACT AND HIGH DUTIES.

This end can be achieved by taking legislative measures in India closely following those adopted in the United States of America. This Pure Drugs Act, if passed, combined with high duties should have complete control over the importation, manufacture and sale of drugs. For the proper testing of drugs and chemicals, a central laboratory consisting of experts in chemical and biological methods of analysis should be instituted. Branch laboratories might be set up in important provincial centres also.

STANDARDISING OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DRUGS.

It is very difficult to say whether the drugs used in the indigenous system of medicine practised by the Vaidyas and Hakims in the villages could be brought under the same system of control as the Pharmacopoeial drugs. But in view of the fact that the indigenous system is being resorted to by quite a large section of the population in India, legislation, if any, undertaken for ensuring the purity and potency of drugs should not be confined to drugs used by one small section of the population only.

It is well known that a number of these herbs and drugs have been tested by various Government officers and non-officials in India in the past and the present, as stated in the reports of the Indigenous Drugs Committee and such other Committees and are being tested in various continental laboratories particularly in Germany and in the United States.

It is, therefore, not difficult or beyond resources of modern science to investigate into the composition of these drugs and to standardise tests for their effectiveness. These drugs should also be tested and standardised on the Ayurvedic or Unani methods of standardisation wherever possible.

ADULTERATION AND UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

Further, as there is no systematic training given in these days in pharmacy, pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical chemistry, the trade is entirely in the hands of certain traders or merchants, who practically know nothing about the drugs and poisons they sell, except the price.

The guarantee they give is only the label marked 'B. P.' by the manufacturers, who stamp even adulterated drugs with the same label. This state of affairs is not at all desirable and proper arrangements should be made to give training in these subjects in the Universities. As soon as sufficient number of trained people are available, it should be made obligatory for every individual or firm trading under the designation "chemists and druggists," to employ a trained pharmacist in his or their shop.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Both the public and the profession will thus be protected against the dangers of unqualified persons dispensing the adulterated drugs or medicines without having any knowledge or responsibility. The training of pharmacists and the pharmaceutical chemists is thus an essential factor in assuring the supply of pure drugs to the public. A college of pharmacy might, therefore, be established immediately.

In conclusion, the union wishes to emphasise that legislation is absolutely necessary to control the potency of drugs and chemicals manufactured locally and imported from abroad, for the protection of the public and for the needs of the profession.

In many civilised countries legislative measures have already been passed for the control of the enormous traffic in such drugs. Similar measures are required to be taken in India.

GOVT.'S "FINANCIAL STRINGENCY."

The Government have not made as yet any systematic provision for the proper training, examination, certification and registration of compounders or dispensers on the plea of financial stringency. The Union is strongly of opinion that adequate provision should be made without further delay for the training, examination, certification and registration of compounders in every province.

WOMEN DISCARD THE VEIL

—:o:—

Light On India's Zenanas

Van Wart writes in "Star":—

The Round Table Conference in London is certain to give an impetus to the rapidly growing movement among the women of India in favour of relaxing the restrictions of purdah.

The fact that two Indian ladies are among the delegates is known in the zenanas of India far more widely than it is in the names of England for there is little of the outer world that is hidden from them, and their intelligence system is amazing in its wealth of fact as well as fable.

The question is, of course, one which can only be settled by Indian women and men for themselves; the initiative must come from them and indeed has come from them. During the last twenty years the influence and patient perseverance of brilliant women like Miss Cornelia Sorabji, of Somerville College, Oxford, the first lady to be called to the Indian bar have had a steadily increasing effect in arousing a desire for education, previously hardly existent, and for social freedom among the women of India.

Go now during the Simla season into the Cecil, the leading hotel, and note the number of Indian ladies. Not only do they go about freely and unveiled, but daily they sit with their families in the dining-room partaking of European food, in most cases, like everybody else. The very charming wife of one Conference delegate is a delightful dancer, and takes the floor regularly at the Cecil's weekly dances.

Not very many years ago such a thing would have been almost unheard of, and would have set tongues wagging throughout the length and breath of India. Of course the movement is still in the early stages, and the old customs and prejudices are dying hard. I remember the consternation at a purdah party in Simla, at which the wives of the Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab were present, when a male servant was seen peeping in through a slightly open window; rumour had it that one good lady fainted, and the hostess took to her bed for two days from chagrin.

It must not be thought that all Purdah ladies are discontented with their lot; far from it, many prefer the seclusion, and hold the idea that they wield a greater influence under such conditions than they would with unrestricted freedom. In this belief they are in many cases encouraged by their husbands, as well as by the hangers-on of the zenana, whose services would then be at a discount.

As an example, Lady Chelmsford once induced the popular wife of the Resident in a Rajputana State to urge the starting of a school for the daughters of the wealthy Rajput Thakurs (nobles). The State generously gave a house, engaged an expensive European lady to run it and six or seven small boarders were collected. Then the Resident was transferred, the boarders at once returned to their homes and the school automatically closed. One of the parents, a man of very high attainments, and one of the managing committee of the school, then told me that none of them had wanted it, and had only started it to oblige the Resident Memsahib!

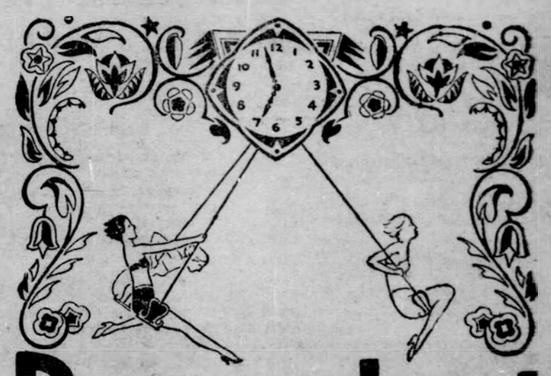
As guardian and tutor for some years to the eldest son of a wealthy Raja, I was given a peep behind the veil. The Rani insisted that she should be allowed to see me in order to discuss her son's training and so it was arranged. She was a delightful little lady, and had received a good education until her marriage at the age of 12. At 17 she was the mother of three children, and she told me that after her marriage she had no time for study. All the same, she had a wonderful knowledge of all that was going on. Vernecular and English papers were read to her daily, and detailed reports were brought to her at all hours about everyone in the local "Who's Who." She always knew what visitors I had and even what I had for dinner, she did not have at all a bad time.

One of her recreations was singing, which she learnt from the bandmaster's wife, a lady who sang very sharp in a chi-chi accent. Then we used to play Bridge, and such Bridge! The Raja used to cheat openly and unashamedly, while the Rani would declare a suit because she held a lucky card of it. Luckily, we were not playing for money.

It was when she fared abroad that her discomforts came. She drove in a carriage and pair with venetian shutters, closed or nearly so, and the heat was appalling. Once we motored the twelve steep zig-zag miles from Ooty to Coonoor in a tightly closed Purdah car; inside were the Raja, the Rani, my ward, and myself, with three attendants sitting on the floor and chewing betel-nut; three of the party were sick, and the journey was a nightmare.

But every year now more Indian ladies are discarding the veil and telling their tradition-bound sisters that it is good to do so. May they play a great and worthy part, as they are doing at the Conference, in bringing about a peaceful and happy future for their land, which we, who have served it, love.

THE BRIGHTEST SPOT ON BROADWAY'S FAMOUS WHITE WAY



Pepsodent

TOOTH PASTE

Removes film from Teeth

Who has not heard of New York's "Great White Way", world-famous on account of its millions of brilliant electric lights which turn night into day. Hundreds of electric signs which, in a bewildering kaleidoscopic array of colours, designs and figures, advertise America's best known products.

Years ago visitors from foreign lands stood open-mouthed watching a large cat playing with a spool of thread; reindeer galloping across an endless snow-covered field; automobiles racing at full speed, but all these have been dwarfed by the new "swinging girl" display sign at Times Square.

The 3502 lights in the elaborate border are in 8 colours and scintillate to produce a fairyland effect. In the center of the border is an electric clock, the face of which is over 3 meters in diameter, each hand measuring over a meter in length. About 75 kilos of lead are required to balance the hands. Millions of eyes are cast nightly on this illuminated clock as it indicates the hour when it is time for Broadway to go to bed.

A swinging girl forms the pendulum of the clock. The illusion is accomplished by the use of 2239 lights on 15 separate figures, each figure flashing separately and in proper sequence so as to give a smooth rhythmic swing. Each position of the body is perfectly reproduced from a motion picture of a girl swinging.

The above illustration is inadequate to picture the overwhelming beauty, the brilliant colours, and the glorious lighting effect of this never-to-be-forgotten sight. The electricity consumed every night by this sign would be sufficient to light over one thousand homes; no wonder, therefore, that Broadway, used to wonderful electrical displays, stares and gazes at this latest marvel of electric ingenuity, the Pepsodent Swinging Girl sign.

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.

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(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

Cures Radically

HYDROCELE

Without Operation

in 15 Minutes At One Sitting.

IN BOMBAY

In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	5785	15 Jan.	24 Jan
*SuezMaru	4646	16 Jan.	27 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
xTango Maru ..	5893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500		@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	1 Feb
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Rediced commuted through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Monday and Tuesday Evening at 6-30 P.M.
At The BOMBAY THEATRE
PREM-DEVATA
Or The GODDESS of LOVE!
Hear Mr. Chapekar, B.A., Sing Mahatma Gandhi's favourite Song/
Not:—Our New Drama,
कुमारी १९३१
OR
Miss 1931
will be Staged for the first time on Saturday 17th.
Two Shows on Saturday and Two Shows on Sunday.
Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali

PATHE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
SPEC. MAT. THURS. At 4 p.m.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AT HER BEST
In

The WHIP
A First National Picture
The most Thrilling story of the turf ever screened.
DRURY LANES GREATEST HIT
with
ALL-TALKING GOLFING COMEDY
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MICKEY MOUSE
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
IT'S A GREAT SHOW
PATHE

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun. Wed. and Fri. Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
First Instalment! 10 Thrilling Reels
"THE JADE BOX"
With
FRANCIS FORD JACK PERRIN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.
"The Jade Box" is a vastly different and intensely interesting story with thrills, galore and baffling mystery which remains a puzzle until its astounding climax in the last chapter!

Rialto Talkies
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Merry Mischievous Marvellous
MARION DAVIES
IN
All-talking Singing, Dancing Picture.
"MARIANNE"
—Next Change—
"CHILDREN OF PLEASURE"
An All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture.

PARIS
TRADE FAIR
(1931)
from MAY 9th to MAY 25th
For BUYING and SELLING
People from all parts of the World are coming to it—
Indian Exhibitors
and BUYERS are WELCOME
Application for Stalls
are to be sent without delay.
—:o:—
VISIT also
INTERNATIONAL Colonial Exhibition
PARIS (1931)
from MAY to OCTOBER
For particulars about both Apply to—
FRENCH TRADE COMMISSIONER in INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
100 Clive Street, Calcutta.
P. B. 323.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 10.

March	10.24
May	10.49
July	10.70
October	10.77
December	10.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 10.

January	10.04
March	10.24
Middling Spot	9.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Opening	Closing.
January	5.24	5.23
February	.....	5.25
March	5.30	5.23
April	.....	5.32
May	5.39	5.38
June	.....	5.43
July	5.50	5.48
August	.....	5.52
September	.....	5.55
October	5.61	5.59
November	.....	5.63
December	.....	5.68
January 1932	.....	5.70
Middling Spot		5.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 10.

January	7.42
March	7.40
May	7.56
July	7.74
September	7.93
November	8.06
January	8.20
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	8.05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Broach, Fully Good	3.95
Broach, Fine	4.15
Broach, Superfine	4.25
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra, Fully Good	3.60
Oomra, Fine	3.80
Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal, Fully Good	3.30
Bengal, Fine	3.45
Scinde, Fully Good	3.30
Scinde, Fine	3.45
Scinde, Superfine	3.60

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 10.
British Judge, Stott, Abadan.
Winamac, Roby, Batoum.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Empress of Australia, Griffiths, New York.
Varela, Eadie, Busreh.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 11.
Winamac, Roby, Batoum.
British Judge, Stott, Abadan.

LOADING.
Jan. 10.
Steamer Trentbank for New York.
Steamer Lampa for New York.
Steamer Gambhira for Calcutta.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Empress of Australia:—The M M Co's steamer Empress of Australia arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with 350 American tourists.

S S British Judge:—The A P C Co's steamer British Judge arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Winamac:—The S O Co's steamer Winamac arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 150 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Judge:—The A P O Co's steamer British Judge sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, January 10.
1 Elysia, Glasgow, 14-1, Ganam T Co.
2 Rajputana, London, 24-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, 14-1, L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Sparta. Karachi, 15-1, K Nixon & Co.
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Mundra, Karachi, 14-1, M M and Co.
10 Sarvistan, NF, NF, M K Khalili.
11 Birkenfels, Karachi, 15-1, L Edwards.
13 Redsea, Hull, 15-1, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdd, Liverpool, 11-1, K N & Co.
15 Karapara, S. Africa, 14-1, M M & Co.
16 Alipore, Japan, 14-1, M M & Co.
17 Keelburg, New York, 18-1, F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

2 Jaladuta, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
7 Neitherland, Genoa, NF, Grahams T Co.
8 Shinnoh Maru, Japan, 12-1, O S Kaisha.
12-13 Gambhira, NF, 18-1, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M Akbar N F, 18-1, T Morrison and Co.
C Gambada, Tuticorin, 22-1, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbeth 13-1-31 J F C.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31. G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L Edward Ltd.
Artekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Furthbank, 12-2-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Ranchi, 16-1-31 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 25-1-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, N F S Y Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varala, NF, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Alipore, NF, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, J T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Shinno Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Varela, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Lalita 9-1-31.
Laxmi 9-1-31.
Barjora 9-1-31.
Dayawati 9-1-31.
Mundra 10-1-31.

EXPORTS.
Jan. 10.

S S Birkenfels for Antwerp:—236 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp K J Kapadia and Co; 140 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Rotterdam:—275 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Malmo:—100 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Oparto:—50 bales hemp M Nissim.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Alexandretta:—32 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—4 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Livverpool:—600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1001 cwts myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Glasgow:—2200 cwts groundnut oil cakes I I Trading Agency; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.

S S Red Sea for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton raw V Curumsey; 168 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 113 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 55 bales cotton fly R Pallanji and Co; 19 bales cow hides H A K A Majid; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes Steel Bros.

S S Sutherland for Antwerp:—345 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Stranta for Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S City of Bagdad for Liverpool:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—2000 cwts groundnut kernels K M Nathoo.

S S Lampa for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Heyeizar Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Shinnah Maru for Kobe:—165 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—350 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—404 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.

For Shaighai:—1000 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Jan. 10.

S S Talisse from Genoa, Agents T M and Co:—42 cases cotton goods 650 cases A. silk yarn 99 cases motor covers 1200 bags almonds.

From Alexandria:—257 bales cotton.

S S Tacoma from Batoum, Agents S Oil Co:—5803 tons refined kerosene oil in bulk.

S S Shinnoh Maru from Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha:—134 cases cotton shirting 20 cases glass ware 399 cass porcelain ware.

From Tokyo:—100 casks chemicals 255 cases beer 60 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—30 cases rubber goods 60 cases straw boards 480 cases glass ware 103 cases cotton yarn 133 cases cotton shirting 26 cases mats 400 drums paint.

From Kobe:—59 drums coal tar 22 cases glass ware 48 cases cotton drill 177 cases canvas shoes 100 bags ginger dry 250 cases alum logs.

From Canton:—1070 cases rassia.

From Moji:—85 barrels vegetable wax 54 cases straw boards 750 bags cement 35 cases glass ware.

From Hongkong:—50 cases sugar 100 cases sugarcandy.

From Singapore:—125 cases rope 2306 bags sago flour 159 bags rattan 68 bags springs 615 bags planks 157 bags betel nuts 60 bags damar batu 36 bags gum benzamin 30 bags lac.

From Colombo:—25 bundles gunnies.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

The yarn market has ruled quiet and dull during the whole week with very little busines passing The constant Hartals and the holidays have considerably interfered with the turnover in our market which has practically remained opened for business only for a day or two during the whole week. Dealers and consumers are inclined to do very small business just sufficient for their immediate requirements and inspite of the apparently attractive prices of several years they are not at all inclined to make purchases in big quantities for fear of further development in the political situation. There has been so far no improvement in the general political situation nor in the general Trade conditions and whilst Cotton prices have remained practically steady and unchanged there has been no revival of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers so far. On the whole the future tendency seem to be as uncertain as ever and there has been practically no inducement for the dealers to do business in bulk in the present circumstances. In the absence of any satisfactory sales our Mills are naturally inclined to clear their stocks marketably but buyers are yet difficult to find. Demand from consuming districts is not at all encouraging and the reports received from various markets are not cheerful. In the midst of these conditions it is quite likely that prices will have to decline yet further before confidence is revived.

ENGLISH YARNS

This class of yarns has been entirely neglected on account of the Boycott movement and dealers are losing very heavily in their stocks and are not included to make any fresh purchases even though offered at lower rates. Forward business therefore is at a stand-still'

JAPANESE YARNS:

Prices have remained more or less unchanged but in the absence of satisfactory off take they are included to decline further in course of time. There has been yet comparatively better sales in Papanese and Shanghai yarns than in any other class of yarns. Forward business has been very small.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been moderate off take in this class of yarns particularly in the South and small quantities in the North, but prices have been declining on account of steady arrivals and absence of satisfactory offtake. The general Trade conditions in Europe are not satisfactory and some of the Makers are yet inclined to lower the rates but even then business is difficult with India in the present state off-affairs. Stocks in principal Ports have been increasing mostly on a/c. of the Makers some of whom have instructed their Agents to sell of their goods at the best market rates. The future course of the market is as uncertain as before.

INDIAN YARNS

It has been reported during the last few days that several Mills in districts particularly in Ahmedabad, Indore, Hathras, Delhi and others have reduced the rates several yarns yet further have made sales at prices appeared to be very low attractive. These matters by mofussil Mills have naturally giving a heavy the Mills in Bombay who in a position to lower the compared to the Mofussil and naturally that have losing their markets. offered by Bombay for some of their known yarns are as not to admit of any further reduction at the present moment and therefore stocks with the Mills have been steadily increasing. The sales of cloth and yarn during December have been much less than before and whilst our Mills are inclined to meet the buyers in a reasonable way the latter are not prepared to take any risk at the moment and business resulting therefore has been very small. In view of serious decline by Mofussil Mills we think it advisable for the Bombay Mills to keep up their markets even at a loss in as much as we are afraid if they continue to adopt the present attitude they will lose all the important markets most of which will be captured by the Mills in the districts. In general we do not expect any improvement in the yarn Trade until after the Budget about which several fears have been entertained by the Trade and naturally all buyers will adopt a waiting attitude till the budget is out.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 9.

	Corresponding Season To Date.	This Week	Season 1929/30	Week 1929/30	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10,429	93	11,332	251	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2,700	32	3,697	138	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,198	178	4,508	178	"
Of which to Japan	536	47	667	46	"
Of which to China	210	11	111	7	"
Of which to G. B.	792	35	885	31	"
Of which to Germany	1,133	32	1,221	28	"
Stock at New York	.....	229	.....	95	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	4,077	.....	2,589	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	1,751	.....	1,472	"
World's visible supply	.....	10,320	.....	8,632	"
Of which American Cotton	.....	8,179	.....	6,436	"
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	5,340	157	6,893	236	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,051	124	7,041	145	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	Corresponding Season To Date.	This Week.	Season 1929/30	Week. 1929/30	
Total Imports	1,148	39	1,464	32	Bales.
East Indian Imports	125	1	103	Nil	"
Total Exports	51	2	49	Nil	"
East Indian Exports	16	1	14	Nil	"
Total Forwarded	852	11	1,316	94	"
East Indian Forwarded	112	....	102	5	"
Total Stock	.....	1,020	.....	932	"
East Indian Stock	.....	63	.....	41	"
Total Sales	.....	22,530	.....	35,230	"
East Indian Sales	.....	2	.....	1	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.

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JUPITER GENERAL

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931.

JUPITER

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25,000 BURNLEY WEAVERS LOCKED OUT

Complete Deadlock Reached And No Prospects Of Negotiations

NATIONAL COALSTRIKE THREATENED TO SUPPORT WELSH MINERS

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A resolution suggesting that a general strike of miners should be called in support of South Wales miners was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation. The Executive resolved that it was unfair to let South Wales miners to fight alone and unless a settlement was quickly reached an application should be made for calling a National Conference to consider the position.

Lancashire cotton dispute took a grave turn yesterday when the lockout began of twentyfive thousand operatives of the Weaving Section at Burnley. Negotiations to end the dispute have at present reached a complete deadlock and no meetings between the parties are being held or are in prospect.—Reuter.

POLICE METHODS IN INDIA

"Nothing Of This Kind Has Been Published Before"

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S WARNING TO MR. BENN

Under the Caption "Indian Police Repression," the "Manchester Guardian" writes in Mail Week:—

We quote on another page passages from an article by Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the American "New Republic" on police methods in India. In his article Mr. Brailsford speaks of the indiscriminate flogging of peasants "for no discoverable offence unless it be the wearing of the white Gandhi cap," and says that "for the brutality of this repression there is no excuse." We have seen no other accounts by trustworthy British correspondents which have suggested that the methods taken by the police in India to enforce the law have resulted in more than occasional exhibitions of needless personal violence. One such account we published the other day, but this did not give an impression of consistent and organised brutality such as Mr. Brailsford's article conveys. Mr. Brailsford is a well-known writer whose testimony cannot be ignored. He was on the spot and he had means of finding out the truth. Moreover, he writes as though the facts were fairly well known and needed no particular corroboration. That, of course, is not so. Practically nothing of this kind has been published before in this country, though it is doubtless familiar enough to American readers. The matter ought not to be left there. It is a misfortune that no questions can be asked in Parliament until nearly the end of January. The Secretary of State for India should not wait till then before dealing with the charges which Mr Brailsford makes and assumes as a background for an argument showing the necessary futility of the Round-table Conference. If these things are really common in India and are either condoned or organised by British officers, then they must be stopped; if they are not happening and the picture of widespread and organised barbarity which Mr. Brailsford conveys is untrue, then the Secretary of State should lose no time in saying so in the most emphatic language at his command.

Mr. Brailsford's Indian Experiences

—:o:—

In an article entitled "India under the Lathi," in the "New Republic" for December 10, Mr. H. N. Brailsford wrote from Delhi:—

One loses count of the demonstrations broken up by the police, after a lathi charge on a peaceful crowd, which may end, like that in Bombay last week, in 200 arrests and 80 casualties that call for the surgeon's care. Trade is at a standstill and credit scarcely exists. Once in each week, and occasionally twice, a hartal is declared in these busy industrial towns. The mills close down, and in eight or nine shops in every ten the shutters go up.

Throughout India there are 60,000 persons in prison for political offences, and Bombay has more than its share. Most of them are in Class C—on a level, as to diet and conditions, with the lowest rank of criminals. In the big towns, under the eyes of European officials, some restraints are observed. In the villages among which I passed five days every scruple is forgotten, and in the areas which are resisting taxation peasants are beaten indiscriminately for no discoverable offence unless it be the wearing of the white Gandhi cap.

In spite of all this immeasurable volume of the suffering, danger, and loss the Hindu population in the Bombay Presidency is all but solid for the Congress. One needs no evidence save that of one's eyes.

THE CASTE SYSTEM

I will not argue that our conduct is shameful; I will take the lower ground that it does not work. It does not work because Indian society is based on a caste organisation which has its own means of maintaining solidarity. In a village which I visited the other day a general vow had been taken to refuse payment of the land tax until "Gandhiji" is released. The police descended on that village (a common procedure) and beat without mercy a number of the peasants. Two of them gave way—I saw their ugly bruises and wounds—and paid up. Their caste society thereupon met and fined them fifty rupees for their weakness, and passed a resolution that any man who flinched in the future must pay 100 rupees.

Such fines are enforced by the social and spiritual penalty of out-casting. Caste is no longer as vital an institution in the towns as it is in the villages, but even when it decays—and the sooner the better—it leaves behind it a tradition of solidarity and an amazing deference to social pressure The lathi can exasperate; it can also disgrace us. It cannot smash the fine web of this Indian social organisation.

No reasonable being would contend that a Government, when negotiations failed, could sit passive in face of open, if non-violent, revolt. But for the brutality of this repression there is no excuse. The stray acts of violence by Indians are negligible when one remembers the proportions of this movement. Even in the big towns, the lathi is now the invariable instrument for dispersing a crowd.

PASSIVE CROWDS

Never in a long experience have I seen crowds so passive. They do not stand: they squat upon the ground, the women in one wing, the men in another, and so, motionless and silent, they listen to songs and speeches. Assuredly the speeches are seditious, but they are not incitements to disorder: indeed (for several that I have heard were in English) they invariably preach non-violence.

In the interests of order there is for a punitive dispersal of such crowds no reason or excuse whatever. Indians resent physical brutality more hotly than we do. Their physique, to begin with, is slender and frail, nor have they been through the rough discipline of the old-fashioned English school. Save in some regions, they may lack aggressive martial courage, but they show amazing toughness when they steel themselves deliberately to face pain.

Real Struggle Taking Place In India

While the Round Table Conference has drawn its full share of publicity in our daily press, the news from India has dwindled to a few lines on scattered days. But those lines are significant. On December 1 the editor and the publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," one of the most important Nationalist newspapers, were sentenced to five months' imprisonment because the paper mentioned in a news item the Bombay Congress Committee, which, like all Congress organizations throughout India, had been declared unlawful. The Indian newspapers fill out the story in page after page of items reciting the never-ending tale of arrest, imprisonment, new ordinances, and lathi blows by which Great Britain hopes once more to subdue India. And now H. N. Brailsford, whose word as an eyewitness will hardly be doubted, confirms in an impressive article in the "New Republic" the most brutal tales the Indian papers have told, and at the same time testifies to the remarkable extent of non-violence. He confirms also the determination which runs through the Indian accounts like a band of steel. When one white-capped volunteer disappears into hospital or jail—there are 60,000 in jail—another takes his place Meanwhile the Round Table Conference has become shrouded in rumours of intrigue, dissension, and compromise. Its outcome no one can foretell—but in India, where the real struggle is taking place, the outcome of the conference will mean nothing unless it means self-government.—New York "Nation."

ILLEGAL GOVT. ORDER.

—:o:—

Withholding Educational Grant.

'AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S REQUEST

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality has passed a resolution requesting the Government to reconsider its resolution withdrawing the educational grant paid to the Municipality on the ground that municipal schools were closed in honour of leaders when they were arrested and sentenced in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

The resolution of the School Board says that the Government resolution is illegal as the school boards of local authorities are empowered to observe holidays in their schools. The Municipality was a popular body and the headmasters of its schools could not seek police help against the wishes of the people.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

The local police searched several houses here yesterday, including a house in the village of old Vadaj near Ahmedabad. They are alleged to have seized materials for manufacturing counterfeit coins.—A. P.

"ANAND BAZAR PATRIKA" EDITOR SURRENDERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Mr. Bankim Chandra Sen, Editor of "Anand Bazar Patrika", a vernacular daily, the office of which was searched yesterday, surrendered in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon. A non-bailable warrant on a charge of sedition had been issued against him in connection with an article appearing on December 1.—A. P.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Bomb Accused

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

Seven accused in the bomb explosion case were again produced this evening before the Additional City Magistrate. One of them was released as there was no evidence against him and another was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000. The rest were remanded to police custody till 24th instant.—A. P.

SITUATION IN BURMA

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

The rounding up of rebels still continues. No report has been received of any fresh engagement.

An R. A. F. Flying boat flew over the Delta District yesterday and over Tharrawady this morning but saw no rebels, who are evidently lying low in thick forest. The boat distributed government leaflets announcing a reward for the arrest of the rebel chief. About three-hundred prisoners have been brought to Rangoon from Tharrawady today. Cases against the captured prisoners are under preparation and the trial will be by a Special Tribunal. The leader of the Yamethin rebels, who has surrendered, is an ex-Phongyi named Thattalawka. He is said to be a native of Tharrawady.—A. P.

FLOGGING AND LABOUR

—:o:—

Mean Slavery Says League Report

CONDITIONS IN LIBERIA

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Geneva.—Although, the clasic idea of slavery, meaning slave markets and slave dealers, does not exist in the Negro Republic of Liberia, what is tantamount to slavery certainly exists there, according to the findings of the International Commission of Enquiry which has just reported to the League of Nations.

The report declares that internal domestic slavery is rampant Pawning of persons is also recognised in Republic's social economy. The report accuses several high officials of Liberian Government of sanctioning compulsory labour and declares that Liberian Frontier Force has assisted such recruitment.

Evidence is also adduced of slave-driving with flogging of recalcitrants by Americo-Liberians. Heavy fines are imposed on villagers if they do not find the requisite number of labourers.—Reuter.

Last Two Ordinances.

—:o:—

B. G. K. "RED FLAG" UNION'S PROTEST.

TRADE UNIONS URGED TO CALL CONFERENCE.

A circular letter dated 6th instant, has been addressed by the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union to the various local Trade Unions in connection with the two Ordinances issued by the Viceroy at the end of last month. It is signed by Mr. Kandalkar (President) and Mr. Tande (General Secretary):—

The following is a summary of the circular:—

The latest Viceregal Ordinance urgently call for energetic action on the part of the Working Class. It would be a grave blunder to believe that they do not affect the labour movement. Freedom of the Press is as essential for the development of the labour movement as the freedom of Association. The so-called "Unlawful Instigation" Ordinance is directed against the peasantry, who are putting up a fight against miserable contions of life now accentuated by the heavy drop in agricultural prices. It deprives the peasants of their right to strike for enforcing demands for the redress of their glaring grievances.

In view of this, we propose that delegates from all the labour organisation of Bombay should without delay, meet in a conference to work out the plan of an agitation of the following demands.:—

(1) Freedom of press. (2) freedom of speech, (3) freedom of assembly and (4) freedom of organisation.

The joint Committee set up by the Conference of the Bombay Trade Unions will call upon the workers' and peasants' organisations of the entire country to join the agitation so as to develop it on a national scale. The date of the Conference will be fixed as soon as replies from the more important Trade Unions are received."

ENGLAND UNDER FOG

Traffic Seriously Impeded

LONDON, January 10.

Rugby.—

Although fog lifted temporarily permitting cautious movement of sea-borne traffic it still persists over most of England. With few intervals, Manchester experienced thick fog for week

There were some hours of faint sunshine in London and other places yesterday but fog continued to-day, although insufficient, to seriously impede land transport.

Slight snow had fallen in many places in country and air liners over Channel and France encountered heavy snowstorms. Number of liners plying from Continent to Croydon halted at Lympne aerodrome near Hythe, passengers continuing journey to London by trair.

British, Dutch and German machines have alike been affected. Weather experts forecast early break in wintry weather.—B. O. W.

FORCE USED ON BHATIA WOMAN

—:o:—

Calcutta Picketer's Complaint

SHE REFUSES BAIL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Srimati Jogeswari Devi, a Bhatia woman, who was prosecuted before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, charged with causing obstruction in Monoharda Katra Burrabazar, submitted a petition before the Magistrate alleging that while she was picketing, unnecessary force was used towards her in a police van, praying a process against Mr. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Police under Section 3 Calcutta Police Act and 323 I.P.C. The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom the petition was forwarded sent the same to the Police Commissioner for report by January 2, observing that Mrs. Jogeyswari bears nail marks on her hand She, however, was not certain whether it was Mr. Gordon, or another, who used force. The woman refused to be released on bail and was remanded till January 12.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED AT LAKTAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 9.

On behalf of the Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Sjt. Gokuldas Gordhandas who was deputed to Lakhtar and convend a meeting of the cloth merchants on the 6th instant. The merchants were persuaded to come to the meeting and agree to seal their foreign cloth next morning. But they did not keep up to their promise. Further persuasion and negotiations took place on the 7th instant. Finally eight merchants out of a total of twelve got their foreign cloth sealed under the stamp of the Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal.

HINDUSTAN SOCIALEIT REPUBLICAN PARTY

—:o:—

Lahore Conspiracy Case

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Inderpal, the approver, continued his account of the Revolutionary Party before the Special Tribunal trying the new conspiracy case. He said that at his residence the accused Yashpal told him that the social and economic situation in India had become worse under the alien government and this state could not be remedied without the ejection of foreigners from India. To do this the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Party had been inaugurated, to disseminate the principles of the Party, murder and terrorise Government officials and raise money for it by subscriptions and political dacoities.

ASSEMBLY BOMB.

Yashpal further told him that Bhagat Singh and Dutt had thrown a bomb in the Assembly Chamber with a view to make a stirring statement in Court, to tell the world and Indian anarchist abroad that there was a revolutionary party in India. He, at that time, knew three members of the party, namely, Bhagat Singh, Dutt and Yashpal. He later learnt that Sukhdev was the organiser of the Party. Witness became its member between the 10th and 12th April 1929. On the 15th April Yashpal came to him and said that their bomb factory at Kila Eucarsingh had been discovered by the police. He should therefore run way from Lahore.

BOMBS IN A CAMERA.

On his return, Yashpal met the witness and told him that in order to do some work connected with their Party, the witness would be required to go out of Lahore for a few days. Witness was instructed to go to Delhi and meet Yashpal near Fort Feroneshah Tughlig, opposite the Central Jail and bring along some luggage from Yashpal's sister. She gave him a letter and attache case, in the presence of the witness and the latter saw bombshells. Yashpal then told witness to get ready for work which would soon be entrusted to him. Yashpal said that he was carrying the bombs in a camera. The witness returned to Lahore with the empty attache case to get ready for work.—A. P.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S COMPLAINT.

—:o:—

"Witness Had Turned Hostile."

MORE LIGHT ON CHIRNER TRAGEDY.

"The Police Inspector was seen rushing at the pepole before the fire was opened. The crowd was shouting 'Bande Mataram' and "Mahatma Gandhiki-Jai'" said a prosecution witness, Masuya Betya, giving evidence on Saturday in the Chirner Firing case, at Panvel before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. V. Chitre, complained to the Court that the witness had turned hostile to the prosecution. Mr. Chitre forwarded the statement made by the witness to the police, and requested the court to read it.

Mr. K. N. Dharup, objected to the request and submitted that the Court could not read the statement. There was no ground to show that the witness had turned hostile to the prosecution.

Mr. Chitre said that the statement made to the police was his basis, and on that ground he held that the witness had turned hostile.

Mr. Dharup: You cannot make use of that statement.

Mr. Chitre: I cannot use it for cross-examination, but I can use it to show the witnesse's hostility to the prosecution.

Mr. Dharap contended that the Public Prosecutor could not use that statement for any purpose. He requested the Court to note down that there was no ground to make the allegation that the Public Prosecutor made.

Mr. Karandikar, another defence counsel, supported Mr. Dharap's contention.

The Magistrate did not read the statement, but he remarked that looking to the behaviour of the witness in the Court, there was reason for the Public Prosecutor to believe that he had turned hostile to the prosecution.

Half a dozen more witnesses were examined on Saturday, the first two of them only being eye-witnesses to the Satyagraha. One of them was an armed constable, while the other was Masnya Betya, whose evidence evoked considerable discussion. The other four witnesses were not present at the spot where satyagraha was practised. They were villagers who had gone for as the Ram Mandir at Chirner, out apprehending that some trouble was sure to arise they had left the place and did not go to Akkadevi Hill where the Satyagraha was practised.

Krishna Anant Sawant an armed constable in the Police Party that was sent for 'Bandobast" at Chirner identified Messrs. K. G. Gupte and Khare, accused Nos. 17 and 31 respectively, as persons who were inciting people to cut trees. Witness stated that the Police were attacked by a mob who threw stones and wood-pieces; and seeing that their lives were in danger the Police opened fire. They continued the firing till they reached the Chawdi at Panvel. From there witness and other police constables fled into the jungle and passed the whole night there. They returned to Panvel the next day. Witness missed the Head Constable who was accompanying him on his way. He (witness) had received blows on his head and face and I had to pass a month in the dispensary at Alibag.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Fadke, witness stated that he had made a statement before the Mamlatdar at Panvel.

Masnya Betya Mhatre, of Koproli, was the next witness. He deposed that two meetings were held in his village prior to the Satyagraha. He did not know the accused Khare. Accused Tukaram was arrested by the Police. Undir Hari, Narayan Hasha, Sitaram Goma, Soma Balya and Hira Mhatre and Pandurang Kashinath were under the bunyan tree.

"INSPECTOR RUSHES AT PEOPLE."

Proceeding, witness said that before fire was opened Police Inspector was seen rushing at the people. Witness was stunned when he heard three or four shots of firing. After a while somebody awoke him and told that his companion was hit with a bullet. Witness found that the Mamlatdar was lying nearby. Forest Round Guard Shevde and Pundlik, Chima were also lying there. Witness and others carried Pundlik to his house.

Proceeding witness said that prior to the opening of fire people were raising shouts of "Bande-Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."

It was at this stage that the Public Prosecutor Mr. A. V. Chitre complained to the Court that the witness had turned hostile to the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fadke witness stated that he had made a statement before the Sub-Inspector of Police and Mr. Raje the Dy. S. P. Prior to recording his statement he was made to stay at Maruti's Temple in Chirner for five days.

"FORCED TO TAKE PART IN SATYAGRAHA"

Ganu Ambaji of Dhaktijui deposed that on the previous day of Satyagraha, Antoo Shet and Meghnath had come to his village. They asked the people to participate in the Satyagraha on the next day and told them that if they did not join they would not be given fuel, pots, etc. When on the next day witness went to the Ram Mandir at Chirner, Megnath and Antoo Shet came there and told witness and Sakharam that they hay to go to offer Satyagraha in the jungle and cut trees and if anybody obstructed them they should beat the man. When the accused went to drink water Bhiwa and Bhokya were called by Laxman and Vithya, accused No. 1 and 2 respectively, and they were told the same thing. Thinking that some trouble was certain at the Satyagraha witness left the place and went home.

Witness identified Luxman Chaya, Vithya, Anto Shet and Meghnath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fadke witness stated that he had made statement to the Police at Chirner Mr. Raje, the Dy. S. P., who was on the first floor of the house, first inquired about the evident and the statement was recorded afterwards by the Police Inspector who was sitting on the ground floor.

Maya Abya Bhoir the next witness corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. Witness stated that though he had been to Chirner he left the place apprehending trouble. Witness identified Laxman and Vithya, accused 1 and 2, who, he said met him near the tank and had told him that if the Police prevented them from offering Satyagraha they should beat the Police. While identifying accused No. 9 Antoo Shet Pavle and No. 11 Sakharam, witness first pointed out accused No. 10 out subsequently pointed out No. 11. Mr. Karandikar; a defence counsel, brought the fact to the notice of the court and requested that it should be noted down.

"INCITING PEOPLE TO CUT TREES"

Pandu Gona Ghorat and Changa Babya Gharob both of Dhaktijui were then examined. The first of them stated that the first and second accused met him near Ram Mandir at Chirner and said that Satyagraha was to be practised and if the Police prevented them they should be beaten. The second of witness stated that accused Nos. 8 and 10 were inciting people under the bunyan tree to cut trees.

ALL-ASIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Many Foreign Delegations Arriving

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Arrangements are complete for holding All-Asia Women's Conference in the Town Hall, Lahore, from January 19. The Maharani of Kapurthala has consented to become Honorary President of the Reception Committee.

Welcome address will be read by the Rani of Mandi. There are now 200 Reception Committee members and over 50 delegates will be present. The Japanese Delegation arrives in Calcutta on 11th. Ceylonese Delegation arrives in Bombay on 17th. Burmese, Persian, Afghan and other delegations are expected on the 18th.

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